Let's Forget Self in This
Mighty Common Cause and
Fight It Out to the Last

Nippon Times

America and Britain Dig
Their Graves, Greater East
Asia Builds a Paradise

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AOKI STRESSES VITAL POSITION OF MANCHOUKUO

Points Out Important Resources Of That Country in Radio Broadcast

RECOGNITION IS FETED

Defense of Northern Border Secure; Sees Greater Future of Empire

The great work of constructing a Greater East Asia—the sacred task of building up a new world order itself—really was inaugurated with the founding of Manchoukuo, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki stated in his speech broadcast at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.

Mr. Aoki's radio speech follows:

"Today we celebrate the 11th anniversary of the day on which our country extended recognition to the independence of Manchoukuo. On March 1, 1932, the new state of Manchoukuo declared her independence. The United States and Britain, making use of their influence over the League of Nations, launched upon an intrigue to make the League repudiate Manchoukuo and placed every obstacle in the way of Manchoukuo's founding and exerted every pressure to crush her existence.

Took Firm Stand

"Our country, however, convinced as she was that the independence and sound development of Manchoukuo would not only bring happiness to the 30,000,000 people of that country but would conduce to the lasting peace of East Asia, made a lone and resolute stand against the interference of the United States and Britain. On September 15 of the same year, that is today 11 years ago, we signed a Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol by which we recognized Manchoukuo.

"As a result of this momentous action, we were compelled to secede from the League of Nations. Our withdrawal was the cue for the subsequent withdrawal of Germany and Italy and thus led to the collapse of the League itself, as it is still fresh in the memory of the world. In Greater East Asia, it eventually brought on the China Affair which developed into the War of Greater East Asia, at the initial stage of which we overthrew the Anglo-American bases for aggression at a stroke, rescued the peoples of East Asia from their yoke and launched upon the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia. These colossal and rapid events were already promised at the time when we recognized Manchoukuo.

"Thus we may say that the great work of constructing a Greater East Asia that is now in full swing, may, the holy task of building up a new world order itself, commenced on the day that Manchoukuo was founded. It is in this that the founding of Manchoukuo contains a world historic significance.

"Ever since her founding, Manchoukuo has striven to build up a superb defense state in the spirit of one virtue and one heart with Japan, as the result of which she has made great strides in military, political, economic and cultural fields, her foundations consolidated and her existence now recognized as one of the major Powers of East Asia. Nothing can be more auspicious.

Cooperation Is Offered

"Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo undertook to give every cooperation to Japan, bending her entire resources to the task. We have no words to express our appreciation for the unstinted assistance she has rendered us.

"On December 8, 1941, immediately upon our declaration of war on the United States and Britain, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo caused an Imperial Rescript on the emergency times to be issued and clarified the policy of Manchoukuo to devote all her resources to the task of aiding Japan in prosecuting the war and stabilizing East Asia, thereby contributing to the peace of the world. This was followed by Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui's statement promising all-out aid to Japan.

"What are the exact forms in which Manchoukuo is aiding Japan to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia? They are many, including both moral and material forms. The most outstanding is the heavy duty

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'SECOND DUNKIRK' PREDICTED FOR ANTI-AXIS ARMY IN ITALY

American and British Forces Facing Doom in Salerno As Germans Unleash Terrific Counter-Offensives; Enemy Losses Mount as Retreat Cut Off

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—A "second Dunkirk" is fast developing for the Anglo-American invaders of Italy, who are being driven back by the terrific onslaught of the German armored divisions at Salerno, according to information received here today.

The Americans who secured a bridgehead south of Salerno received such heavy damage that they are reported to be compelled to relinquish it. They are frantically calling for ships to flee to the sea, exactly as the British were doing at Dunkirk after Flanders in 1940. A similar fate is overtaking the British who landed at a point between Salerno and Amalfi. If the Americans in the Pesaroe Urbino area are pushed into the sea, the British would be forced to retreat.

The anti-Axis forces have suffered quite severely, the German military authorities putting the American killed at 8,000 to 10,000 and about the same number captured. The Reich military authorities are breaking into "I-told-you-so" smiles and are saying the Yanks and British must have now seen how difficult it is to fight the Germans.

Favorable to Reich

When the pressure of the Eastern Front was gradually increasing, the terroristic bombing of German cities were intensifying and the Italian surrender was sprung on the Germans, although it had been more or less anticipated, some Germans for a time, it must be confessed, could not help wondering what was to become of their country. Once Field-Marshals Albert Kesserling and Erwin Rommel took command of the Germans advancing into Italy, disarmed the Italian troops and occupied the more important cities and environs, the tide suddenly turned.

If now the Germans succeed in crushing the anti-Axis forces and sweep them out to the sea, the politico-strategic effects of the action would be quite far-reaching. The military authorities at the conference with foreign correspondents today showed an attitude full of self-confidence. The rescue of Benito Mussolini and the new situation on the Southern Front seem to have freed them of the heavier worries.

Information gathered here on the Salerno battle situation is as follows:

The American 5th Army commanded by Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark, composed of the 36th and 45th Infantry Divisions and one tank division, commenced action off Naples on the evening of September 8. It seems that the Americans, having concluded a truce with the puppet Badoglio regime, anticipated an easy landing on the Gulf of Naples and cooperation with the renegade Italians to intercept and wipe out the Germans in Southern Italy.

Germans Detect Plan

Already the same evening, however, the Germans on reconnaissance had perceived the American plan. At daybreak the next day, they bombed the anti-Axis transports and inflicted heavy damage to the astonished invaders. The Americans, however, were supported by the British 1st, 45th and 56th Infantry Divisions and a tank division constituting the British 10th Army, and thus enjoyed an overwhelming numerical superiority.

Field Marshal Kesserlring, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Army in Southern Italy, instructed his commanders to abandon the idea of holding the seacoast but resolutely to hold the heights east and north of the Gulf of Salerno. Thus the anti-Axis forces, since September 9, had held the bridgehead on the Gulf of Salerno and succeeded in landing tanks and infantry, seven divisions in all. The British planned to extend the bridgehead from the city of Salerno toward the north and west, while the Americans began advancing toward the heights to the south. Their intention was to break through the German positions and take Potenza. The Germans including the famous Hermann Goering Armored Division sat tight on their mountain positions.

On September 11 and 12, the Americans, relying on their numerical strength, attacked with the utmost ferocity. Frequently, they threatened the German flanks. At daybreak

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FOE SCRIBES ADMIT DEFEAT AT SALERNO

Compare Present Battle to Gallipoli of World War I; Knox Pessimistic

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Anti-Axis military commentators are comparing the battle of Salerno to Gallipoli of European War I, according to H Nicholson, Reuter war correspondent, who reported today on the miserable defeat of the Anglo-American invaders on the Gulf of Salerno.

"Under the general offensive of German tank and air units for more than 100 hours without cessation, the anti-Axis forces in the battle of Salerno have been repulsed at several points. General Dwight W Eisenhower, determined to beat back the Germans, is sending out crack reserve unit after crack unit to the first line. Large-scale convoys and aircraft are shuttling across the Mediterranean.

Fight Is Intense

"Field Marshal Albert Kesserling is continuing his general offensive by dispatching the Hermann Goering Armored Division, 15th and 16th Tank Divisions, so that there is no sign of slackening in the intense fighting. Military commentators are likening the battle to Gallipoli.

"The anti-Axis forces must advance across a field without any cover under the fire of giant German guns emplaced on cliffs overlooking the plains. Lieutenant-General Marl Wayne Clark's American 5th Army is fighting gallantly. The conflict in the Selega area southeast of Salerno is particularly intense."

Thus the Reuter report does not admit the total state of rout of the Americans and even optinizes that the more important passes north and south of Salerno are still in American hands but this seems to be because information from the front is

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REICH STRENGTHENS DEFENSE IN DNIEPER

Soviets Repulsed in Attempt To Attack Withdrawing Germans From Briansk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—As a result of the German forces secretly leaving Briansk, on Sunday night which constituted a bulge in the central sector of the Eastern Front, the German lines now extend parallel to the Dnieper River from Smolensk to the shores of the Sea of Azov. Military observers are of the opinion that the Germans have strengthened their position considerably by that move.

Starting Monday, the Soviet forces attempted to encircle the German units leaving Briansk, but hit by effective German counter-attacks, failed to attain their objective. The Germans succeeded in moving out of Briansk without sustaining any losses. Neutral and enemy circles are viewing with amazement and alarm the quick judgment and efficient skill of the Germans in leaving Briansk before the flames of battle beat against that point.

The Moscow correspondent of Reuter, Harold King, seems to be unable to make out the meaning of the German move terming it, "hitherto unseen defense tactics of the Germans." King declared that since the Germans have set up defense lines extending from Smolensk to Kiev on the west bank of the Dneiper after their movement out of Orel they are now working to make their defenses still more solid and impregnable. The Dneiper is wide and extremely difficult to cross under fire, it is said.

Berlin reports merely state that the Reich forces are fighting a furious defensive battle all along the line extending from the Moscow-Smolensk highway to the Sea of

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DETAILS GIVEN OF WIPING OUT OF ITALY FOES

Greater Part of Clark's 5th Army Annihilated in Battle On Gulf of Salerno

YANKS LOSE EVERYWHERE

U.S. Divisions in Panicky Flight Toward Coast—Fate of Enemy Forces Sealed

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, September 14.—The American 5th army, commanded by Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark, the greater part of which had been annihilated in the battle on the Gulf of Salerno, consisted of the American 36th and 45th infantry divisions and the American first tank division. Moreover, the forces of the 10th British army corps, composed of the British 1st, 46th and 56th infantry divisions as well as the British 1st tank division had been under the command of that army. In addition, one British paratroop formation was annihilated which had landed some days ago near Castellamara with the obvious intention of getting into the German ring of encirclement around Salerno.

Concerning the battle of annihilation, conducted by German tank and motorized formations against the Anglo-American divisions at the bridgehead in the Gulf of Salerno, it was stated by competent German military circles that the same German divisions which had harassed the Anglo-American forces on Sicily for so long, inflicting such heavy losses on the Americans that the latter were forced to bring up fresh reinforcements totaling 35,000 troops, intercepted the Anglo-American landing enterprise in the Gulf of Salerno.

Battle Began on 8th

The battle began on the evening of September 8th after German reconnaissance planes had established for certain that the Anglo-American fleet was attempting to utilize the advantages, resulting from the anti-Axis-Italian armistice, for launching an invasion of the Italian mainland. At dawn on the same day German bombers launched a surprise attack against the enemy transport fleet that had obviously not counted on such a determined resistance on account of the belief that the Badoglio army would hold the German forces in check.

The first German bombing attack already inflicted very heavy losses on the anti-Axis transport fleet and warships. The only reason why the latter had been able to form a bridgehead in the Gulf of Salerno was due to the fact that the German troops had received orders to limit their operations to the defense of the height positions east and north of the Gulf since their forces were too weak for the protection of the entire coastal plains.

In the course of the first three days, the Anglo-Americans landed altogether seven divisions. While the British attempted to enlarge the bridgehead position by a thrust from Salerno toward the north and west, the Americans advanced on the heights south of Eboli with the intention of breaking through to Pottenza. Severe fighting took place here lasting for two days in which the Americans repeatedly threatened to outflank the German lines.

Americans Weakened

By noon of September 13th, the fighting power of the American divisions was so weakened by their un-

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BADOGLIO'S ACT FAILS TO SHAKE NIPPON, REICH

All Measures to Cope With Developments Taken by Imperial Government

TO FIGHT WAR TO VICTORY

Nation Warned Against Enemy Propaganda Which Duped Italian Regime

All available measures have been taken by Japan to cope with developments from the treacherous unconditional surrender of the Badoglio regime of Italy to the United States and Britain. This is deduced from the Japan-Germany Joint Declaration which was made public on Wednesday to the effect that the treachery of the Badoglio government affects in no way the Tripartite Pact and that the Governments of Japan and Germany are determined to carry on the war to the victorious conclusion.

Now that Japan has secured all the key points in Greater East Asia and all crucial war resources as a result of the victories scored in the early stages of the War of Greater East Asia, the subsequent war situation is gradually turning favorably to this country admitting of no room for doubt that Japan finally will win the war. Naturally no doubt exists as to Japan's fighting potentialities, while the enemy has begun to show signs of consternation and worry over the future war situation.

Speaking of Japan's Ally, Germany, hardly had the Badoglio regime betrayed Japan and Germany and sided with the enemy camp than that country without a moments delay took appropriate steps to counteract the situation. Through the decisive and sagacious policy of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, Rome and all other key bases in Italy were occupied by the German forces. The rescue of Il Duce Benito Mussolini was carried out with great success by Fuehrer Hitler's orders. The European fortress remains as solid as ever before.

No Cause for Fear

All considered, the military operations of the enemy warrant no reason for fears by Germany. The only thing for which the Axis camp must ever be on the alert is the enemy propaganda warfare through political strategem. The unconditional surrender of the Badoglio regime and its separate truce with the enemy countries was brought about purely through the wily strategem of the United States and Britain. In his recent impressive radio speech Fuehrer Hitler definitely pointed out that all this was an international intrigue of moneyed plutocrats to isolate the Axis countries by taking Italy from them.

The Japanese Government, too, watched the situation behind the political change of Italy. President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information in a press interview with foreign correspondents on August 30 said he could sympathize with the mind of the Italians and then stated that cities destroyed could be reconstructed and territory lost be restored, but that international faith, once lost, would never be regained.

The Badoglio regime led the country astray and left evils to future ages. It is up to the Axis camp centering on Japan and Germany to

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Today's Press Comments

Thursday, September 16, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Japan-Reich Joint Declaration

ASAHI—As part of the prompt measures adopted by Germany and Japan since the treacherous surrender of the Badoglio Government, the two Governments Wednesday issued a joint declaration stating that Badoglio's betrayal did not affect in the least the Tripartite Alliance that the two countries had signed with the Fascist Government headed by Il Duce Mussolini and that the two Governments are determined, jointly and with all the resources at their disposal, to carry on the war to a succesful consummation. The joint declaration is an expression of the unshakable conviction of Germany and Japan and a challenge to the United States and Britain to a decisive war.

The Anglo-American strategists succeeded in making the Badoglio regime surrender. This greatest of all dishonors to the Italian people, it cannot be denied, has aggravated the World War. But it merely means that the main strengths of Germany and Japan are to come in contact with the United States and Britain at last.

As the Soviet Union has pointed out, the American or British forces have not yet encountered the main strengths of Germany or Japan. In the Pacific area, the Americans or British have only brushed against the farthest tip of Japan's defense. Thus they are already pointing out the difficulties of prosecuting the war

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OUR NAVY PLANES BLAST ENEMY'S INSTALLATIONS IN SOUTH PACIFIC AREAS

Fires Started at Three Places in 5 Raids on Funafuti Island

GUADALCANAL BOMBED

One Foe's Torpedo Boat Sunk And Another Damaged by Japanese Craft

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 15.—Japanese Navy Air Units surprise-attacked the enemy airfield and military installations on Funafuti Island of the Ellice Group in five successive nocturnal raids on September 13 and 14. The enemy installations were heavily bombed at two places, starting fires at three points, and two other places were also blasted. All Japanese planes returned safely.

Furthermore, other units of the Japanese Navy Air Forces surprise-attacked the enemy airfields on Guadalcanal and Russell islands on the night of September 13 and scored numerous hits on various parts of the airfields and started big fires at one place on each airfield of the islands.

2 Enemy Torpedo Boats Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 14.—In two meetings with enemy torpedo boats in the Danpeer Strait on the night of September 10, a group of boats led by Captain Kubo beat the enemy to the draw by firing on them with mountain guns and machine guns, repulsing the enemy on the first occasion and forcing them to flee after sinking one torpedo boat and damaging another in the second encounter.

The Japanese suffered no damage and arrived at their base in high spirits.

Fuabuba Raided

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 14.—Japanese Army Air Units raided the enemy airfield at Fuabuba, New Guinea, on September 13 and set fire to four enemy large-sized planes on the ground and damaged a considerable number of other planes. Furthermore, fires were started at three places among the enemy munition dumps.

Enemy Bombers Repelled

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 15.—Four enemy four-engined bombers raided Ambon on Amboyna Island on the night of September 13 but our forces immediately gave battle to the enemy planes and repulsed them.

FIVE BATTLESHIPS REACH FOE BASES

Several Units Make Spanish Ports

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—With regard to the whereabouts of the Italian fleet, the latest information to hand shows that five battleships have reached British naval bases.

Of the three other battleships the Roma was sunk and the Impero and Contedi Cavour continue to stay in the Italian mainland. The Contedi Cavour, badly damaged, has been in dock for some time. The Impero is reported to have left an Italian naval port, only to retrace its course.

Several other units of the Italian fleet, including cruisers, are in Spanish naval ports, and the crews are said to be desirous of returning to Italy.

Observers think it likely that the Italian fleet will recover its strength to some extent in the future.

Tani Leaves Nanking

Domei

NANKING, September 15.—Ambassador Masayuki Tani to the National Government of China, accompanied by his staff members, left here for Tokyo by air to make necessary business arrangements with the central Government authorities on the present Sino-Japanese relations.

CONDITIONS IN ENEMY CAMP BARED BY CAPTURED AIRMEN

Disunity Between Australians and Americans, Mutual Complaints Voiced by Fliers Shot Down by Japanese on New Guinea Front

Domei

ON THE NEW GUINEA FRONT.—The fighting in New Guinea grows more intense and more enemy planes are being shot down every day. Among the enemy men made prisoner by the Japanese Forces are many airmen, who in talking, reveal some of the conditions in the enemy camp.

Three of them, captured on the Lae and Salamaua fronts, had the following to say:

Lieutenant Newton, 23, Australian Air Corps officer: I was born in Victoria Province, Australia and graduated from grammer school there. Before I joined up I was a silk merchant. At a flying school I went through six months of preliminary training and then three months of advanced training during which I learned very little. After that I served for fifteen months as instructor but I have never received any training in general military science. I have 1,200 hours of flying time and was at one time Flight-lieutenant. Most of the flight students are trained for 10 months at such flying schools of which there are 15 or 16 in Australia.

In Australia and at the fronts the Australian and American flyers are kept separate, their camps are far apart and there is no contact between them. The Americans get far better rations and the citizens too make much fuss over them. The commodity most lacking in Australia is potatoes and the people are suffering from this. Many of our planes are shot down by the Japanese Forces.

Sergeant Lyons Speaks

Sergeant Lyons, 26, Australian Air Corps: I was born in Glasgow, Scotland. After graduating from high school there I went to Australia and became a dealer in metal goods. As soon as war broke out I joined the air force. Including the 40 hours flying time I gained since coming to New Guinea I have a total of 250 flying hours. Most of our flyers have about 400 or 500 flying hours but there are also many like me who have only about 200. The Americans get far better rations than we do and make us feel envious. There were 20 patients suffering from malaria in my squadron, and also numerous dengue patients. Probably, because quinine is short, only the Americans get it. The flyers get leave once in every six months. During leave we can drink and dance all we want in Australia. All males between 17 and 25 have been drafted by the army in Australia. I don't like war.

Sergeant Joseph Fox, 22, American Air Corps; I was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. My girl lives in Cleveland, Ohio. I joined because I like airplanes. I was trained for three months in Ohio and six months in Melbourne. I have 170 flying hours to my credit. I was shot down over Lae and bailed out. I landed on water and floated for three days, after which I was captured by some natives and handed over to the Japanese.

The American flyers get a month's leave every three months. We go to Brisbane and Townsville and have our fill of drink and women. These are the only pleasures we get. The life at Port Moresby isn't bad either. We get two packs of cigarettes a day and once in a while beer. But there is no whisky, and that is the source of complaint for the soldiers.

THAI POLICIES BARED FOR NEW TERRITORY

Ordinance Issued Concerning Administration of Incorporated Malai Areas

Domei

BANGKOK, September 15.—Thailand's Highest Military Headquarters has issued an ordinance concerning the administration of the four Malai States which were recenty incorporated into Thai territory. Details of the administrative policy follow:

1. The administration of the four States shall be controlled by the Thai National Army.
2. The administration of these States shall be conducted by their respective chief civil administrators.
3. The chief civil administrators shall direct and supervise civil administrators. The chief civil administrators shall obey the orders of the military commanders on the spot.
4. The chief civil administrators are vested with the right to adopt the administration suitable to the localities.
5. The civil advisers shall assist the chief civil administrators on general official business.
6. The armed police commanders shall assist the chief civil administrators on police affairs.

Thai Vice-Premier Named

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BANGKOK, September 15.—The Thai Government has instituted the post of vice-premier to assist the Premier in his busy State affairs in wartime. Police Lieutenant-General A. Adun Detcharat, deputy Interior Minister of that Government, has been appointed vice-premier to aid Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram.

10 MEN RISKED LIVES TO SAVE MUSSOLINI

Death-Defying Band Led by Austrian Officer Frees Duce From Fortress

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—Benito Mussolini was rescued by an Austrian battalion commander of the Schutzstaffel who, together with only nine of his men, penetrated into the fortress atop the Gran Sassa d'Italia in the Apennines, according to declarations made by the German army authorities. The Duce was flown out of the mountains on a Fiesler Stoerch, a plane able to lift itself into the air after only a short takeoff run, it is said.

When the Schutzstaffel battalion commander was ordered by Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler to save Il Duce, he immediately conducted a search for his whereabouts. After questioning the Duce's relatives and friends, he finally found out that the Duce had been transferred from San Madarenne Island to the interior of the 9,560-foot Gran Sassa Mountains on August 28.

There was no other way to approach the Duce's prison than by a mountain railway but this railway had already been stopped from operating. On top of that any train coming up from below could be derailed and overturned from the station above. Since the railway could not be used the only way to reach the mountain fortress was by going across the steep canyon behind the castle and approach it through stealth.

Because there were several hundred Italian gendarmes heavily guarding the fortress, it was next to impossible to rescue the Duce even if the rescuers did succeed in reaching their objective. The Austrian battalion commander thereupon carefully studied the lay of the land from the air and then decided

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ESCAPE FROM ROME OF JAPANESE IS TOLD

40 Nationals Travel by Cars Across Steep Apennines to Vienna After Surrender

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—First Secretary Shu Yosano, stationed in Switzerland, was in Rome at the time the Italian puppet regime surrendered to the anti-Axis forces. He escaped from Rome with Ambassador Shinrokuro Hidaka, and others on September 9, and entered Venice under occupation of the German forces. Then he crossed the Italo-German border and arrived in Berlin on September 14.

First Secretary Yosano, describing his escape from Rome, said:

"The Italian puppet regime was cowardly enough to betray the Tripartite Alliance and surrender to America and Britain.

"Early on the morning of the day after the Italian surrender, the staff members of the German Embassy in Italy, along with numerous resident German nationals, left Rome on a special train. The staff members of the Japanese Embassy in Italy and resident Japanese were to follow and seek shelter in Northern Italy under occupation of the German forces.

"Ambassador Hidaka, the Embassy staff, and Japanese newspapermen, more than 40 in all, left Rome in the evening in more than 10 automobiles. Excitement prevailed in Rome immediately after the surrender. But there was no disturbance of the peace.

First Day of Journey

"On the first day of our journey we went northward by night across the steep Apennines. Our travel was rather extremely difficult. There were occasions when some of our automobiles overturned. Fortunately none of us suffered injuries. At last we reached Perugia where we stayed overnight. On the second day, that is, on September 10, we left Perugia. On the way we were stopped and questioned by the Italian forces. In the afternoon we reached Fietsurara. Here we came upon a German force on the march southward and were enabled to rest at ease.

"Our way from Fietsurara on the third day of our journey lay across the northern part of Italy which was under occupation of the German forces. Venice, our destination, was reached the same day. The Embassy staff members and newspapermen are staying in Venice for the time being. I think that they will settle down somewhere in Northern Italy under arrangements with the German forces and the new Fascist Government.

"The Japanese women and children and a portion of the male Japanese residing in Rome sought refuge in Northern Italy before the surrender. All these resident Japanese nationals are safe.

"The advance of the German forces into the Italian mainland is being carried out in a very skillful manner. It seems that the disarming of the Italian forces has been completed without any great hitch except for minor struggles made by the Italians at several places.

Foe Scribes Admit Defeat at Salerno

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being delayed on account of the confusion attending defeat.

Another Reuter correspondant Stewart Sayre admits the difficult position of the Americans and reports as follows on the careful preparations of the Germans:

"The Germans had forestalled the anti-Axis forces in the latter's attempt to land on the Gulf of Salerno and built strong fortifications on the hills overlooking the bay. They are also quite skilfully operating."

Knox Is Pessimistic

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 14.—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox admitted that the Americans were engaged in a desperate struggle at Salerno, according to a report received here from Washington.

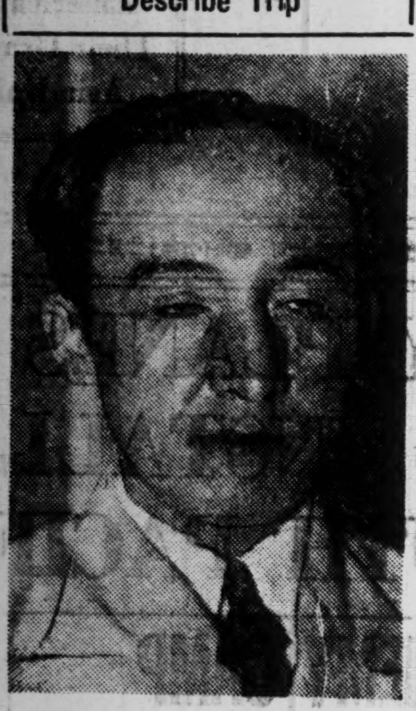
In the course of today's press conference, Knox told reporters that the Salerno landing operations were the fiercest that the United States had ever yet attempted in the present war. The Americans must be prepared to face considerable difficulties.

He side-stepped all questions regarding the details of the operations.

Wichit Makes Donation Of ¥50,000 for Relief Of War Dead Families

Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan has donated a sum of ¥50,000 to the Japanese Government toward funds for the relief of family members of the war dead. The donation has been contributed to the Military Relief Board through Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kumaichi Yamamoto.

Describe Trip



First Secretary Yosano

Details Given Of Wiping Out Of Italy Foes

(Continued from Page 1)

usually heavy losses in men and material that they were unable to continue their attempts at breaking through. The enemy was no longer in a position to receive the support of its naval formations off the coast since these were successfully hit by German bomber and stuka formations.

The German command, realizing immediately this weak spot of the enemy, launched counter-attacks. In daring drives, German tank and mechanized formations on a broad front rushed down from their height positions against the lines of the American forces who had just begun to entrench themselves. In short but embittered fighting the Americans were defeated everywhere and split up into various small groups, who, in disorderly flight, tried to reach the beach where they hoped to be able to embark on the transport fleet.

Their road of retreat was littered with heaps of arms and heavy weapons, trucks, tanks and guns, which were deserted by the Americans in their head-over-heal flight. Also, in the night preceding September 14, the German troops were in hot pursuit of the American forces, many thousands of whom, by a flanking maneuver of German tank formations, were prevented from reaching the coast and were thus taken prisoner.

Nature of Fight Different

On the northern wing of the bridgehead which was being occupied by the British troops, the fighting was of somewhat different nature although no less successful for the German arms. From the town of Salerno the British troops with strong tank and mechanized infantry formations at first pushed forth in westerly direction toward Vietri. From there they turned to the north in order to reach the plains stretching north of Nocera where they would have had the chance of deploying major tank forces and of gaining the area of Naples.

The German command, correctly judging the situation, launched a powerful counter-attack from two directions which threw the British back to the coastal area. Despite further landings of reinforcements on the western end of the peninsula of Sorrento which pushed ahead along the coastal road into the area of Amalfi, the British command, as a consequence of the determined German defense, was unable to find new possibilities of deployment for their forces thrown back to Vietri.

Also, their thrust, leading from Salerno straight to the north carried out by strong tank forces, failed to relieve the British. On the contrary, the German counter-attack on the same day so much tightened the ring of encirclement around the British forces in Salerno that the British troops, concentrated in a small place, are subjected to heaviest German artillery fire and air attacks, being squeezed together ever more closely.

German Forces Released

The collapse of the American front south and east of Eboli has released the German forces there who are expected to attack the bridgehead also from the east now. However, the fate of the Anglo-American enterprise has already been sealed. The Anglo-American invasion of the Gulf of Salerno collapsed. The greatest part of the landing troops have been either killed or taken prisoner. The victory in the "Battle of Naples" belongs to German arms.

It can now be said that the past 24 hours brought about the decision in the area of Salerno and Eboli. The German troops, in their fight against a numericaly far superior opponent who simultaneously disposes over much more material, gained an outstanding victory, the importance of which cannot yet be fully overlooked. The American divisions since the late afternoon hours are in panicky flight south of Salerno trying to reach their ships. The situation of the British troops in the area of Salerno-Amalfi likewise will be decided within the next few hours.

American Casualties High

The number of fatal casualties, suffered by the Americans which, according to careful estimation, amounts to between eight and ten thousand men is proof of the extreme violence of the fighting. At least the same number of prisoners and wounded was taken by the Germans. The booty in arms, artillery and heavy weapons cannot as yet be gauged.

The defeat, inflicted upon the Anglo-American forces in the Gulf of Salerno can be compared with a second Dunkirk and Dieppe.

Moreover, the progress, made by General Bernard Montgomery's formations in Calabria and west of Taranto, fighting against weak German forces of protection, is surprisingly negligible. Yesterday the German rearguards not even had fighting contact with the enemy, restricting themselves to the laying of mines and the erection of barrages.

PEOPLE OF ACHEEN REALIZE WAR AIMS

Understood Japan's Objectives Even Before Outbreak of Present Hostilities

Domei

MEDAN, September 14.—Since the days of old the people of Acheen have appeared prominently on the pages of Sumatra's history.

The people of Acheen had understood the aims of the War of Greater East Asia even before the people ouside Acheen were still ignorant of or did not understand it.

Before the entry of the Japanese Army, the people of Acheen had started a rebellion against the Dutch and thus there was likely to be no misunderstanding of Japan's aims and objectives in carrying out this present war.

There are five points of which the people of Acheen are fully conscious; firstly, Japan has come not to conquer the Indonesian people but to drive out the Dutch in particular and to wipe out Western imperialism in general; secondly, Japan is at war not for her own sake but also for the common interest of Greater East Asia; thirdly, Japan is not an imperialistic country but a power which will lead all nations of Greater East Asia by means of great sacrifices on the part of her army and her people; fourthly, the Japanese Government is not a continuation of the Dutch government but its sole object is to construct a new Acheen in a new Sumatra, making it more prosperous and orderly; fifthly, the present difficulties must be borne by the people of Acheen patiently and with more diligent efforts, because the difficulties are not brought here by Japan but are the effect of former Dutch colonial policy which paid attention to the welfare of the Dutch only and not to the welfare of the people of Acheen.

As the people here do not misunderstand the arrival of the Japanese Army all groups and classes have great respect for it, which attitude is far different from that toward the much hated Dutch army and people. The Acheen populace has been and is cooperating closely and wholeheartedly with the Japanese Army under all circumstances.

Acheen is beginning to write new pages of its history.

Patiently the people of Acheen are waiting for the Japanese Army's final victory.

The people of Acheen had been at war with the Dutch for ten years and they fully understand the significance and the effect of the present war. For this reason patience is greatly noted in the lives of the people of Acheen and they do not have any misunderstanding with regards to the aims and objects of the Japanese Army.

Reich Strengthens Defense in Dnieper

(Continued from Page 1)

Azov, without revealing any details.

Moscow reports, however claim that after the German move out of Briansk, the Red Army is attacking Roslavl, midpoint on the Smolensk-Briansk Railway, from the north, northeast, east and west.

In the Priluki sector, east of Kiev, the German defensive fight is said to be so intense that the Soviets are not making much headway, it is said.

All American and British reports also are unanimous in stressing the increased resistance of the Reich forces in the area southwest of Kharkov and on the Donbas front. The Red Army is said to have only advanced as far as midway between Stalino and Zaporojie.

Shigemitsu, Yano Report

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu explained the latest international situation centering on Italy to the Privy Council Wednesday morning. The Council also listened to a report made by Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano, Chief of the Navy Press Section, on the war situation.

Philippines Observes 47th Anniversary Of 13 Patriots Killed in Cavite Revolt

Domei

MANILA, September 13.—People in all sections of the Philippines yesterday observed the 47th anniversary of the death of "the 13 Martyrs of Cavite," who were executed for their participation in the nation-wide Katibuman, revolutionary party, rising up against Spain in 1896.

The execution occurred 12 days after the encounter between the Filipino revolutionists and Spanish forces at Sun Juan Delmonte, in the suburbs of Manila.

The revolutionary fire spread to the neighboring provinces including Cavite where the uprising assumed a serious form. In an attempt to quell the revolt, Spanish authorities ordered the arrest of many citizens who jammed the town jails. Following a speedy trial, the 13 participants were found guilty and subsequently put to death.

Their martyrdom has been traditionally observed as another evidence of the Philippines aspiration for freedom which Japan is granting soon.

Aoki Stresses Vital Position Of Manchoukuo

(Continued from Page 1)

she is discharging of maintaining the defense of her northern border.

"Now, the first thing that is necessary in carrying the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion is self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. Manchoukuo is fertile and the area of cultivated land is vast; it is even called the granary of the East. Manchoukuo has become more increasingly important in its role of supply base. For this, Manchoukuo is planning first an increase in the production of foodstuffs, and at the same time is directing her efforts toward concentrating and sending commodities, planning to send more soy beans, kaoliang and maize to Japan and North China. Much is expected of Manchoukuo's plans for increased foodstuff production.

Five-Year Plan

"Next comes the increased production of national defense resources such as iron, coal and non-ferrous metals. Manchoukuo planned and carried out her first five-year plan aiming at the development of her resources through labor from her own country and North China and capital and technique from Japan. Now the time has come when that plan is bearing fruit. The fact that various heavy industries, power plants and other enterprises have been launched and are manifesting tremendous productive power shows the true worth of the plan. Especially, the increased production of iron by the Showa Steel Works and in Penchihu, and the development of coal at Nishan, Fuhsin, and Kuokang, have contributed directly and tremendously to the increasing of our fighting power. Other than that Manchoukuo's resources such as non-ferrous metals, light metals, and shale oil at Fushun are contributing much to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"If there are any who forget the importance of Manchoukuo, blinded by the fact that through the war results of the War of Greater East Asia the Southern Regions so abundant in resources have been brought into our sphere of influence, it must be said that such persons are committing a mistake.

"Of course, the securing of the Southern resources is a necessary requisite in the establishment of our invincible structure for absolute victory. But because of the problems of distance and transportation it needs no argument to lay stress on the resources in Japan, Manchoukuo and China. Underground and power resources are especially abundant in Manchoukuo, and much is expected of Manchoukuo in the steel industry field to carry the war to a successful end. Manchoukuo, the strategic stronghold in the construction of Greater East Asia, will manifest its true worth still further in the future.

"From the standpoint of national defense, our nation is today able to carry out the Southern operations safely because Manchoukuo exists solidly and is guarding firmly the north. I express my deepest respect to the officers and men of the Kwantung Army and the Manchoukuo Army for the hardships they are undergoing in carrying through their mission of holding the northern boundaries.

"You know that recently some disturbance was caused in the war situation in Europe by the surrender of the traitorous Badoglio government of Italy. Germany, however, took swift and effective counter-meaures with the result that the Axis' position of absolute victory has been affected not in the least.

"In Greater East Asia, China, at the beginning of the year, entered the war, Burma has declared her independence, Thailand has gained new territories, and the Philippines is hastening preparations for independence. Truly, dawn has come to East Asia.

"At this time Anglo-America's counter-offensive is increasing in intensity, and it is becoming clear that the Pacific indeed will be the decisive battlefield between us and the enemy. We one hundred million people must unite solidly into one at home and drive forward giving everything for the increasing of fighting power. At the same time we must strengthen still further our ties of working together with the various peoples of Greater East Asia and thus secure victory in the war of Greater East Asia and complete the sacred task of Greater East Asia construction.

"Today, on the anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo, I pray for the rise and prosperity of Manchoukuo, and hope that Japan and Manchoukuo will work together in still greater closeness and firmness."

Badoglio's Act Fails to Shake Nippon, Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

maintain firmly their position of absolute strategical advantage and see through American and British plans of strategical propaganda and make a clean sweep of the traps set by the foes. Thus the Imperial Government in its statement of September 9 pledged itself to bring about a further strengthening of the ties of cooperation between Germany and other European allies and the States and peoples of Greater East Asia.

The States and peoples of Greater East Asia, with Japan, Manchoukuo and China as the center, are proceeding with the conversion of the material and manpower resources at their command into fighting power for use in eliminating all American and British influence from East Asia with a view to bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious conclusion.

Determination Stronger

With the increase in the severity of the war at the present decisive stage, the will to fight of the mass of people in Greater East Asia only becomes stronger. There is not the slightest room for the activity of the foes, America and Britain, which are intent on conducting strategical propaganda.

In the light of the act of treachery of the Badoglio regime we must pledge ourselves solemnly to see that we have a complete knowledge of the meaning of the present war and that there is nothing on the part of the Axis camp that may provide an opportunity for the foes to engage in strategical propaganda.

Second Dunkirk Seen For Enemy in S. Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

on September 13, the Americans attempted their last general offensive but by this time the damage to their manpower and materials had begun to tell on them and at noon that day their fighting strength was seen to have markedly weakened.

The supply of war materials to the Americans by sea also became difficult owing to the terrific attacks of German bombers. The German Headquarters soon noted that the offensive of the anti-Axis forces had come to an end and at once ordered a general counter-offensive on the enemy lines. Especially the tank and armored divisions launched a daring attack on the enemy's front and fell like an avalanche from the mountains on the extensive American line.

Reich Overwhelms Yanks

When they saw that their offensive had failed, the Americans considered taking to trench warfare and they were about to deploy themselves for the purpose. It was then that the Germans came. So sudden was the attack that the American formations were torn to pieces and even their heavy artillery position fell into German hands.

They fled in disorder toward the seashore in an endeavor to escape aboard their ships but the Luftwaffe swooped down on them and inflicted a most severe damage. The roads leading to the seashore were said to be choked with the arms thrown away by the Americans in the mad rush.

The Germans continued in pursuit of the enemy that night and thousands of Americans were intercepted by the armored divisions, which took nearly 10,000 of them prisoners.

The northern wing of the enemy combined army at the Salerno bridgehead was composed of the British, who, with powerful tank, armored and infantry units, began advancing westward on Vietri and thence they turned north and reached the plains north of Nocera. From there, they adopted a mobile warfare in an attempt to capture Naples.

British Units Encircled

The Germans, on the basis of accurate information regarding enemy movements, made a pincer attack on the British from two sides and pressed them back on the Vietri line. The British then landed reinforcements on the western tip of the Sorrento Peninsula and attempted to advance to the Amalfi area but the German defense proved too strong for them and the armored units pinned to the Vietri line could not be moved. The British with a powerful tank unit this time attempted to advance northward from Salerno but the Germans surrounded them near the city and subjected them to cross-fire, taking heavy toll.

As the American lines south and southeast of Eboli have collapsed, the Germans in that area will now be able to join the units attacking the British. Thus anti-Axis forces in the area on the Gulf of Salerno are facing a total collapse. The British parachute unit sent down on Castellammare with the purpose of turning the German flank at Salerno had already been wiped out.

WAR IS SCRUTINIZED BY CHUNGKING GROUP

Wily and Conciliatory Policies Of U.S. and Britain Rapped By Newspaper

Domei

CANTON, September 15.—The thinking people within the Chungking regime are developing a disposition to make a close scrutiny of the whole war situation as the War of Greater East Asia has assumed the aspect of a full-fledged long-term struggle. As an endorsement of this disposition the Sao Tang Pao recently published a comment entitled "Understand the Chinese People." The article, which was a severe condemnation of the wily and conciliatory policies of the American and British Governments, follows in substance.

The European people have given us Asiatics, the strange name "Yellow Peril". We do not know what this term connotes. It is a fact that the Whites are afraid of us Asiatics. They also call China a country large in area and rich in material resources. Nothing is more ridiculous than that they have concluded that they would be justified in grabbing our territory and resources. It is true that Japan is small in area. But the American and British people could not imagine that a small country made up of several islands could display such tremendous power as Japan did. By the experience of six years of resistance we knew this. In the current world war Chungking is exerting every effort and making every sacrifice for the sake of the anti-Axis camp. Are we getting anything in return for all this? Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek cried: "China is face to face with the greatest crisis which had confronted it since the war of resistance. If we are not given further material aid, it will be too much for us whose patience has strict limits. This is a sentiment common to us all. We believe that the time has come for us, people of China, to do the calm deliberate thinking.

10 Men Risked Lives To Save Mussolini

(Continued from Page 1)

to use the Fiesler Stoerch special contact plane in his bold undertaking.

It was 2:10 p.m. on Sunday that he penetrated into the fortress together with only nine of his men. Appearing before the astonished Duce he said, "Duce! Der Fuehrer has dispatched me in order to rescue you. I am now in charge of you and I pray that everything will go as planned."

Deeply moved, Il Duce replied, "I thank the Fuehrer from the bottom of my heart for taking every measure possible to rescue me," and he was subsequently hustled to a waiting Fiesler Stoerch. The area was narrow and it was extremely difficult to take off but the Stoerch showed its true worth and the Duce was carried safely back to freedom.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

with Japan and the might of the Grand Fortress of Europe. But the Grand Fortress of Europe is only a product of the imagination and the real thing behind it is the gallant German officers and men, their mechanized arms and armored vehicles, as the Reich military authorities have declared.

As for the enemy's political strategy, there is nothing striking about it. As will be seen from the case of Italy, there is no room for the enemy to engage in strategical propaganda where the people are full of the fighting spirit. The enemy is afraid of a decisive fight with the main Japanese and German forces. We are united, our total power concentrated on the conduct of war. We are in closer bonds of blood with Germany. There is nothing for us to fear about haughty and wily America and Britain. A decisive fight is ahead of us.

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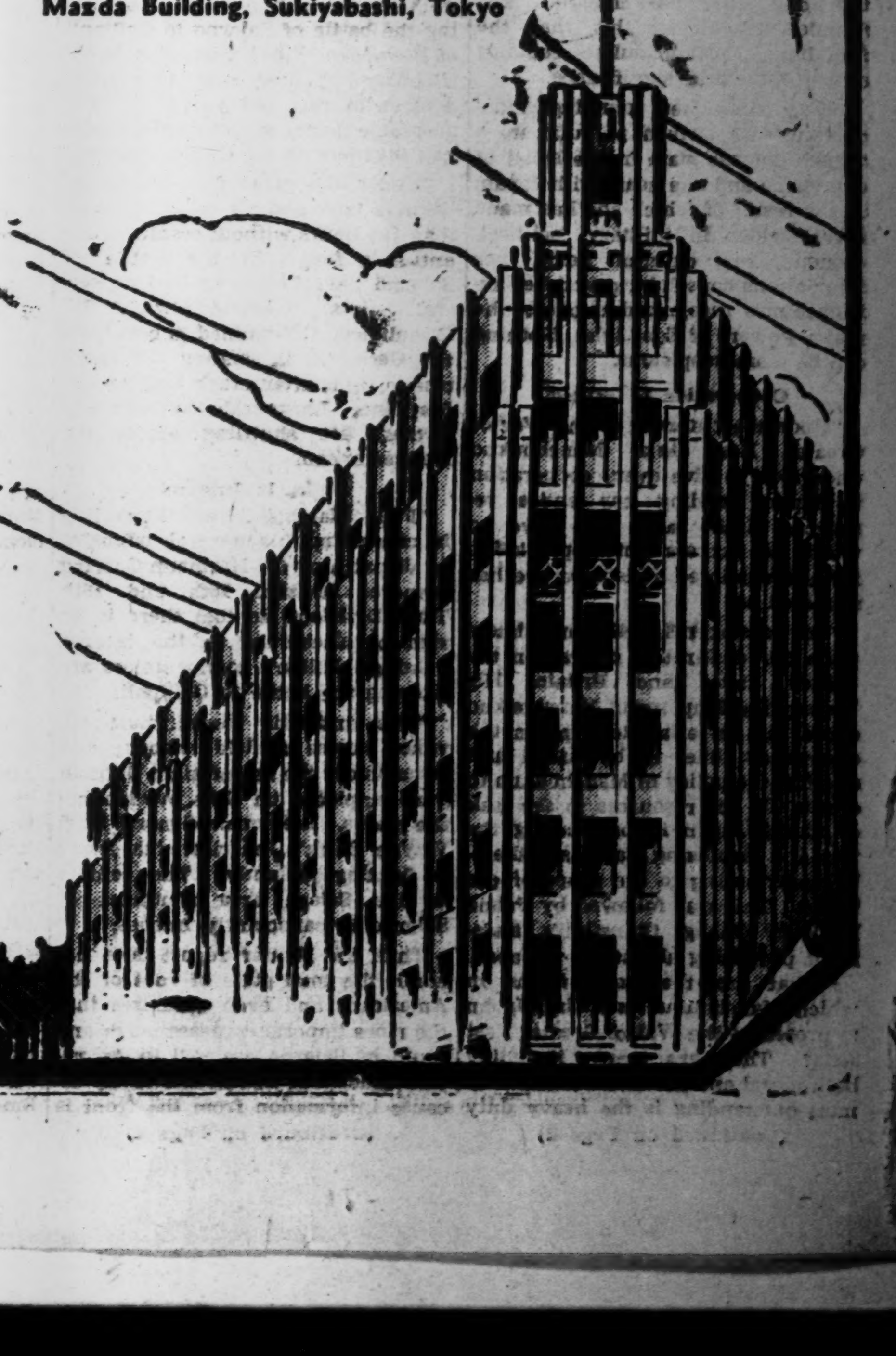

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SPOKESMAN PRAISES MANCHOU'S STRIDES

Outlines Vast Developments Made and Part She Plays Today in Aiding Japan

The remarkable progress made by Manchoukuo in all lines of industrial aspects and her great contribution to Japan in prosecuting the current war against the enemy was hailed by the spokesman of the Board of Information on Wednesday on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the recognition of Manchoukuo by Japan.

Calling the country's phenomenal reconstruction during the interval of over 10 years, as a "miracle of the 20th century", the spokesman issued the following statement:

We greet today the 11th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo. This occasion is always a cause for congratulation, not only on the part of Manchoukuo, but also on the part of all the member countries and peoples of Greater East Asia, for the phenomenal progress which she has made under Japan's leadership in all the various phases of national life and which can rightly be called a "20th century miracle" is a shining example of the spirit and vision that permeate all constructive endeavors in our vast Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The unparalleled developments which have taken place within the brief span of a decade in the field of administration, popular education, public health and sanitation, transportation, communication, agriculture, finance and industry are a matter of public knowledge. They bespeak the tireless energy and farsighted efforts which have transformed a once barren, disorderly and bandit-ridden country into the promised land of stability, peace and prosperity.

Indeed, Manchoukuo's progress constitutes an inspiring chapter in the story of human development and achievement. And today that progress is counting heavily in Greater East Asia's united prosecution of war against the United States and Britain.

Manchoukuo is one of the great arsenals and granaries of Greater East Asia. Her gigantic war plants are turning out in record time and in record quantities modern implements of war, supplying our armed forces with the fighting power that is bearing down so heavily on our enemies. Her vast tracts of productive land provide our populations and our armed forces with ample food. In short, Manchoukuo's contributions to the total war effort are enormous, enabling Japan to fight on relentlessly with increasing might.

With such a forward-looking, forward-marching country as Manchoukuo inseparably united with us, her wartime economy integrated with ours, we can feel only the highest confidence, not only in our ultimate victory in the war, but also in the full realization of a truly progressive and prosperous Greater East Asia.

The integration of effort between Japan and Manchoukuo which is now devoted to war will in the future, when peace returns, be devoted to constructive enterprises. Such integration is increasingly being realized with our other neighbor countries and we are certain that this union in war will become a powerful union for peace, as the countries and peoples of Greater East Asia cooperate, in a spirit of mutual help, to achieve for Greater East Asia the same unprecedented progress that characterised the eleven years of Manchoukuo's development.

BADOGLIO CAUSED BATTLE, SAYS REICH COMMANDER

Outlines to Roman Citizens of Promise Broken in Violating Axis Treaty

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—The Commander of the German forces in Rome issued the following instruction to the people of Rome today:

"Marshal Pietro Badoglio attempted to break all promises made before September 8. to violate the Tripartite Alliance Treaty and to forsake the entire people of Italy. Rebeling elements resisted German forces which unavoidably caused a battle between the German and Italian armies against the wish of the German Army.

"Citizens of Rome are requested to maintain peace and order according to the order issued by the Italian Commander of Rome and to surrender all arms. Bloody calamities must be avoided.

"Any one causing disturbing acts in the city of Rome shall be most severely punished by court martial. Moreover, those carrying arms after midnight, September 15, shall be strictly dealt with according to martial law."

Enemy Strategists Racking Brains For Pacific Counter-Offensives

Even Reopening of Burma Road Hardly Sufficient to Strengthen Chungking, Opines Manchester Guardian; Mountbatten Said Taking Lead

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, September 13.—In view of the fact that the war in southeast Asia has taken on a greater intensity, as attested to by the Quebec Conference and the subsequent appointment of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbattan to the post of Commander-in-Chief in southeast Asia, the anti-Axis camp has been drawn into a whirlwind of speculations regarding the Anglo-American counter-offensive against Japan which are to be launched in the near future.

With the recent announcement of the resolution reached at the Quebec Conference on August 24 concerning the anti-Axis counter-offensives against Japan, and the extensive support of Chungking as well, American and British political and press circles became greatly animated and freely speculated on future operations against Japan, particularly in southeast Asia.

The two views, one favoring land operations in Burma to recapture the Burma route, and the other plan of landing operations along the coasts of Burma, Malai and Sumatra by means of naval forces, are gaining ground.

The former group opines that unless the Chungking military forces and aerial bases are fully utilized, no offensive against the Japanese mainland can be successfully carried out. This view is favored by all the military authorities of the anti-Axis camp, despite the series of circumstances which have forced them to admit the impossibility of regaining the Burma route by land operations.

At the Quebec Conference, Britain was charged with the mission of launching offensives in southeast Asia. Admiral Mountbatten, known as an authority on combined land-and-water strategy, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in southeast Asia, testifying to the fact that the enemy is planning to launch landing operations in the Burma, Malai and Sumatra areas.

Regarding the strategic operations of the Anglo-American forces, the Manchester Guardian commented, "Should the reopening of the Burma route be realized, the maximum capacity of transportation will not surpass 20,000 tons monthly which is hardly sufficient to strengthen the present Chungking forces."

The Daily Telegraph expressed the opinion that Admiral Mountbatten's main strategy would be revealed in operations in the Bay of Bengal or in the Indian Ocean, resorting to a combined land-and-water operation. From the point of topography and climatical conditions as well as from that of communications, a landing attempt in Burma would be disadvantageous to the British, the journal further stated.

The Arakan operation having proved a failure, any land operation in mountainous regions or through jungles will bring on nothing but another tragedy, it was remarked by the Daily Mail. It was further commented that large-scale operations must be launched to put through present plans, and that the Bay of Bengal, the Andaman Islands and the Nicobar Islands would become the fighting arena of future offensives.

The fact that a considerable number of marines, arms and ammunition have been transported to the Indian Ocean area during the last few months, via the Mediterranean, is rumored. It is further reported that vessels are being massed at the British naval base in Ceylon Island. All the military critics of Britain and America entertain the view that action will begin with the ending of the monsoon at the end of September, or at the beginning of October at the latest.

As yet no details are known regarding the relations between Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in East Asia, Admiral Sir James Somerville, Commander-in-Chief of the British Eastern Fleet, and the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in southeast Asia, Admiral Mountbatten. However, it is generally understood that Admiral Mountbatten will take the lead in the coming operation.

With regard to the campaign in southwest Asia, General Douglas C. MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in that area, is giving full play to the activities of the American forces in operations around New Guinea and the Solomons. He is determined, at any cost, to eradicate the Japanese forces from New Georgia, the Solomons, and from Vela Lavella, and thus to secure control of the line connecting these islands. This fact attests to his planned strategy to launch an offensive against Rabaul. The naval strategy commonly known as "stepping-stone" is now called "leap frog." The enemy is obviously scheming to drive his forces into Australia and then on into the Java Archipelago.

Concerning the Anglo-American plans, the Daily Telegraph remarked that aircraft would play a vital role in the Pacific operations, and that an area of some 1,000 miles in length (over 1,600 kilometers) would be turned into a battle arena, including the Solomons group, New Georgia, New Guinea and Australia. From that semi-circle America will be able to launch aerial attacks on Japanese bases, at the same time successfully cooperating with land forces and transporting necessary supplies to its own bases. The aforementioned strategy should be carried out in close collaboration with the land forces in southeast Asia, which will conduct bombing operations by utilizing their bases in India and in Chungking. Thus, both the military and the naval campaigns will be launched with Shonan and the Philippines as the final objectives, the paper concluded.

The Pacific operation will have no alternative but to push its drive on the Japanese mainland from the Solomons area and from Chungking.

The Daily Mail further commented that it is a matter of great regret to the anti-Axis camp that the Soviet Union is not cooperating in the hostilities against Japan. The increased production of bottoms, which are indispensable to the successful prosecution of the "leap frog" strategy is now being realized with the completion of vessels with a total displacement of 1,100,000 tons. It is further reported that the construction of an additional 1,000,000 tons is under way reflecting the enemies' design of the Pacific area.

In parallel with the progress of the war in the Pacific, the Anglo-American attitude toward Japan has become more cautious and watchful. In this connection the Daily Mail stated to the following effect: "Anyone who thinks that Japan entered into war and attacked Pearl Harbor, depending on Germany's victory, should read the publication, 'the Japanese Enemy,' written by Hugh Byas. The author declares that the Japanese Navy was confident of its superior strength and ultimate victory before it opened fire against the enemy. The subsequent progress of the war has substantiated the writer's statement. Japan has never been influenced by the ups and downs of the war in Europe." The same paper correctly estimated the formidable strength of the Japanese forces, particularly that of the air, and stressed the urgency of commencing action before Japan could further increase its fighting capacity.

The Anglo-American powers were warned against Japan's cautiousness and deliberate measures, in view of the fact that Japan refrained from taking rash action, such as to rush into India as was generally expected by other nations after the sinking of the "Prince of Wales" off Malai, and of the "Dorsetshire," "Hermes," and "Cornwall" in the Bay of Bengal. further, in anticipation of maneuvers by the American southwest Pacific fleet, Japan put up a strategic defense line in the Pacific area, concluded the Daily Mail trying to arouse the American people's precaution against Japan.

TEMPORARY EMBASSY SET AT VENICE BY AMBASSADOR

Envoy Hidaka and Staff Arrive There on September 11 After Quitting Rome

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—On September 9, immediately after the surrender of the Italian puppet regime to the anti-Axis forces, Ambassador Shinrokuro Hidaka to Rome, members of the Embassy staff, and Japanese newspapermen left Rome and under the protection of the German forces arrived on September 11 in Venice where a temporary office of the Embassy was opened.

As the organization and the seat of the new Fascist Government are to be fixed after Il Duce Benito Mussolini has had his talks with Chancellor Adolf Hitler it is understood that the plan is to remove the Embassy to the seat of the new Fascist Government following the decisions on these matters.

The Room of Military Attaches and the Room of Naval Attaches have moved separately from the Embassy into different temporary offices which were opened at important points in Italy.

Japanese Leave Chile

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 14.—Japanese nationals in Chile and other Latin-American countries will proceed to Montevideo on September 16, and after boarding the exchange ship Gripsholm, will sail for Murmagao, Goa, where the exchange of nationals will be conducted.

DOMINATION BY U.S. OF CANADA GROWS

Connections With America Getting Increasingly Closer Than With Mother Country

BERLIN.—It is by no means surprising that the weak ties holding together the British Empire and the equally weak feeling of communal spirit within the ranks of the Canadian population itself were overshadowed more and more already before the beginning of the second World War by another connection, namely that resulting from the predominant influence of the United States, writes Dr. H. Ullmann in a leading article of the Berliner Boersenzeitung.

Of Canada's total capital estimated at $18,000,000,000 in 1938, 22 per cent belonged to citizens of the United States, 15 per cent to British citizens, while only 22 per cent were owned by Canadians. One-quarter of the country's entire industrial production was at that time regarded as "American," i.e. the property of U.S. citizens, though in reality it was much bigger.

This appears all the more significant, considering the fact that the Canadian agreement with the United States was at that time only seven months old, while the Ottawa agreement, which was to weld together the British Empire, dated five years back. In 1937 British investments in Canada amounted to $2,721,000,000; American investments tipped the four billion scale. The bulk of Canada's export goods was sent to the United States and South America, while only small quantities were bought up by Britain.

Ties With U.S. Closer

Even at that time, Canada's connections with the United States were much closer than with the mother country, and the Ottawa agreement of 1932, which brought the dominions more advantages than the mother country, did not help toward altering the situation in Britain's favor.

Quite conversely, the United States was able to still further strengthen its position in the British dominion by taking advantage of the Empire duties. The motor cars exported from Canada in 1936, the total value of which was estimated at $14,400,000, were mostly American vehicles assembled in Canada.

The close relationship between Canada and the United States has had a decisive bearing upon Britain's policy. The armament program carried out by Canada at the behest of Britain—prepared for long before the outbreak of the second World War—was simultaneously from the very beginning an armament program of the United States, whose capital was invested in the Canadian industries.

Why Canada Wasn't Annexed

If the United States failed to incorporate Canada in every conceivable way before the second World War, the reason for this is to be found in that it did not wish to be burdened with the political problems connected with the desire for independence of 3,500,000 French Canadians, the more so since Washington already enjoyed predominant influence in the economic, political and cultural spheres.

An indication of to what extent Canada had become dependent upon the United States already before the present war was given by the debates in the Canadian Parliament touching upon the question of the construction of a road leading from the United States, via west Canadian territory to Alaska. Representatives of the eastern and central provinces emphatically opposed the plan, pointing out that it would result in too close a connection with the foreign policy of the United States. The road, of course, has long been built, and the very idea that Canada today would be in a position to bar any roads to the United States, nay even oppose any of Washington's wishes, seems absurd.

SCIENTISTS TO HOLD MEET

Set in Shonan to Discuss Research Work in Southern Areas

Domei

SHONAN, September 13.—As a result of the recent visit to Java of the heads of the Shonan Botanical Gardens and the Shonan Museum, a conference of Japanese scientists now in the South, will be held in this city next month to unify the method as well as the extent of scientific research work in these areas.

During the first convention, problems on biology and agriculture will be discussed by experts in these fields. Subsequently, it is understood that scientists on geology, engineering and others will convene here to discuss ways and means of contributing toward the successful prosecution of the present war.

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Integrity and Purity, Essential Qualities Of Warrior, Nurtured in Our Fighting Men

By TAKEO AKIYAMA

The Senjinkun, that basic code of the Imperial Forces, instructs the men of the Imperial Forces constantly to nurture the spirit and stamina required for the final charge. In its section on Integrity and Purity, the Senjinkun says:

"Integrity and purity are absolutely essential qualities of a warrior. He who cannot suppress his own selfishness and allows himself to be entrapped by material greed, how can such a one be able to give his life for his Imperial land? Be serenely austere in comportment and just in the judgment of matters. Whatever you do, do it that you may be able to vindicate it before heaven and earth."

This instruction on integrity and purity was that which Sergeant Tadao Oda had so faithfully vindicated when he rescued a convoy of transports by sacrificing his own life on the South Pacific recently, as announced by the War Ministry on September 7. It is to be recalled the War Ministry revealed how the Flight Sergeant crashed his plane against an enemy scouting plane which had detected the transports he was convoying to prevent it from reporting home to headquarters.

It was the quick and just judgment of the situation facing him and his willingness to give his life for the Imperial Throne, nurtured in the past, which had enabled Sergeant Oda to make his final charge. This, indeed, represents that stamina for the final charge so highly respected by Napoleon. For by smashing his plane against the enemy scouter which was about to utilize its high speed to flee, the Flight Sergeant sent the enemy crashing into the ocean below together with himself, thus saving the valuable transports from being detected and attacked by the enemy's air force at the cost of his own life.

If the enemy airmen at Hopoi, east of Lae on New Guinea, had even a little of this stamina, they may have been able to save their landing operation from being detected by the Imperial Forces and may have been able to save the fourteen vessels and three thousand or more men, as well as hundreds of thousands of tons of those materials upon which they depend for victory from being sent to the bottom of the ocean—losses which I quote from the Imperial Headquarters' announcement of September 6. And there may yet come a day when this lack of stamina will lose not only vessels, men, and materials for the enemy but even the war.

Japaneee Journals Entrusted With Mission

(Continued From Page 4)

the military authorities at any time and is bound by obligation to report the state of business to them at a certain fixed time. In case there are any profits, it is required to await their instructions relating to the disposal of them. If there is any deficit, it is made good by subsidies.

Because the newspapers in the south have their own characteristics, the method of their editing is different from the editing of papers in Japan. In the Japanese newspapers in the south, stress is laid on putting out eventful topical happenings. Important news emanating within Greater East Asia and day-to-day international situations are also carried prominently, so that the Japanese residents would remain well informed of world trends. All the Japanese papers are published in the morning, while the papers for the local inhabitants are issued in the evening. The articles appearing in the former are freely reprinted in the latter, and this testifies that the Japanese dailies serve the purpose of information and enlightenment to the indigenous populace. The readers of Japanese papers are, for the most part, military men and civilians in the military service.

Objective's Clarified

As far as the papers for the indigenous peoples are concerned, the matters appearing in them aim at the full understanding of Japan's objective in the present war. Primary emphasis is given to transmit the viewpoints of Japan, fully elaborating on the need of maintaining utmost collaboration with it. In consequence, news items dealing with the present international atmosphere are given secondary importance.

The policy that it being followed in Malaya and Java is elastic and at the same time instructive, for the newspapers in languages other than Japanese are daily disseminating bright and attractive information, which is going a long way toward enlightening the local populace. It would not be exaggeration to say that these journals have already made Japan appreciably known to the Malays and Indonesians.

Within a short space of time the publication enterprise of Japan in the south have achieved brilliant results inasmuch as the total number of journals, including dailies, semi-weeklies, weeklies and monthlies, now in circulation has come up to forty-two. The Shonan Newspaper Syndicate is publishing eleven dailies in Malaya and Sumatra, of which one is in English, three in Chinese and the rest in indigenous tongues. Besides, there are five dailies which are controlled by non-Japanese concerns.

The Asahi Shimbun directly or through the Djawa Shimbun controls the publication of eight dailies and one semi-weekly, apart from four dailies run by private individual managements in Batavia, Sourabaya and Semarang. The Mainichi Shimbun has under its supervision in the Philippines, Celebes and Hainan no less than twelve dailies, one semi-weekly, three weeklies and two monthlies. Of these, five are in English, six in Japanese, two in Chinese, one each in Spanish and Tagalog and the remaining ones in local dialects. The Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun in Burma runs two dailies in Rangoon and a semi-weekly in Ambon in Ceram Island. From this network of journals, it is apparent that Japan is doing its best to construct a new journalistic structure for the south conducive to wholesome mutual interest and understanding.

The Shifting Scene

(Continued from Page 4)

rather die fighting for their countries' freedom than sink to the level of accepting enslavement to Britain and America, or any reforging of chains they have succeeded in casting off; those nations with souls too high to permit their serving these two predatory monsters as running dogs, or following them as jackals to get a problematical share of the pickings; they can all taken heart from the lesson. Japan and Germany are there, with them, more solid and united than ever in their determination to go on fighting without rest or vacillation until the power for evil of these two cunning rapacious beasts of prey is broken for ever and the world set free at last.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1943

The Enemy Rout at Salerno

On the heels of the dramatic news of the spectacular rescue of Benito Mussolini by a special squad dispatched by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler comes the news of the equally spectacular victory won by the Reich forces in the Salerno sector. This amazing coincidence provides the Axis with two great achievements which should have a vital bearing on the trend of future events, presenting the entire world with concrete manifestations of the indomitable determination and will to win of the nations united in the battle against Anglo-American imperialism.

The news dispatches describe the anti-Axis set-back at Salerno as a "panic-stricken, disorderly retreat," with the German forces blasting the Anglo-American bridgehead in a surging offensive. That the Axis victory in that sector is of definitely major proportions is evident in the Anglo-American reports that the fighting in the area constituted the most violent battle in the Mediterranean since Tunisia. Just prior to the German announcement of the Anglo-American retreat, the anti-Axis headquarters in North Africa had announced that the German forces, utilizing their mountain positions, held full command of the Anglo-American bridgehead. The enemy had also reported that fighting was raging with mounting fury, "with the climax not in sight." Close examination of these enemy announcements tells the story: the enemy command knew that its forces were about to take the worst beating in many months.

It is still difficult to make any unreserved pronouncement regarding the future effect of this battle. The fighting still continues, and in modern wars no single battle can have a completely decisive effect on the course of the war. There are still many factors to be considered: military, economic and political considerations. But nevertheless, these considerations in no way detract from the importance of the German victory won at this critical moment. For one thing, the battle is definite proof of the superiority of the Wehrmacht over the comparatively inexperienced Anglo-American forces.

The battle of Salerno is also significant in that the Reich forces won their greatest recent victory almost immediately following the wretched treachery of Badoglio's regime. If it proves nothing else, the battle proves that Badoglio's betrayal has had absolutely no effect on the fighting strength of the Reich legions. Badoglio's surrender, in effect, was merely the separating of the chaff from the wheat. The disloyal, weak and dangerous elements among the Italians have fallen by the wayside, but the true patriots of Italy are still fighting, strong and true to the cause for which the Axis has been battling and will continue to fight until victory is won.

One thing is certain, whatever the outcome in Italy, the same difficulties experienced by the Anglo-Americans at Salerno will be multiplied many-fold if they should ever attempt to set up a real second front. If the Germans, confronted with all of the disadvantages of fighting in the vulnerable extremity of Italy, are capable of administering such a set-back to the enemy, how much more of a devastating disaster will the Germans be able to inflict upon the Anglo-American forces if the latter should ever try to storm the far more formidable Grand Fortress of Europe?

A Volunteer Corps for Java

The people of Java have petitioned the Japanese Military Administration for authorization to organize a Volunteer Corps for the military defense of their country, it has just been announced. This spontaneous move on the part of the Indonesian people naturally comes as a most welcome development.

The military value of such a Volunteer Corps is of course obvious. Every contribution to the military defense of any portion of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a further guarantee of the defeat of the common enemy and an assurance of the permanence of the freedom which the peoples of the Sphere have now attained. The services which the Indonesian people can render is suggested by the help which they contributed to the Japanese Army at the time of the initial ousting of the Dutch and Anglo-American armies from Java. If their friendly attitude and their unorganized help proved to be so valuable then, it is easy to imagine how much more valuable their services will become when their energies are marshalled in a regular military organization.

The military value of the Volunteer Corps, however, is not the most significant fact about this latest development in Java. Far more important is the revelation it affords of the growing political maturity and responsibility of the Indonesian people. It shows that they are not content to remain merely passive recipients of the benefits of the New Order which Japan is establishing, but that they are determined actively to share in the burden and responsibilities as well as the pleasures of this great enterprise.

The cooperative attitude of the Indonesians, in contrast to the discriminations and oppression which had been the lot of the subject peoples under the old Dutch tyranny, have naturally caused the Indonesians to become enthusiastic in their support of the Japanese regime. The recent conferring of extensive rights of self-government to the people of Java, in particular, has naturally made them more aware than ever of their increasing privileges under the benevolent Japanese administration. It is natural that they should respond to these increasing privileges by reciprocating with offers to assume increasing responsibilities. But none the less, it is highly gratifying that through such actions as their petition to organize the Volunteer Corps the Indonesian people are giving evidence of the growth of a strong and self-reliant Java.

Taken in conjunction with other events which are occurring throughout Greater East Asia, this action furnishes another proof of the universality of the great movement which is sweeping over this whole region. The establishment of a new nation like Burma, the imminent attainment of independence by the Philippines, the formation of a militant independence movement for India under Subhas Chandra Bose backed up by a formidable Indian National Army, the attainment of substantial self-government by Java, and now the formation of the Java Defense Volunteer Corps are all impressive signs that East Asia has at last come into its own. No matter how the future may shape itself, it is clear that a self-conscious and determined East Asia which has taken its destiny into its own hands will never tolerate a return to the old conditions of Anglo-Dutch-American oppression. The Volunteer Corps in Java will be one more manifestation of the new spirit of freedom and power which Japan has helped to infuse throughout all Greater East Asia.

Etiquette in Bali

Despite strict caste regulations, the code of etiquette is simply and reasonable; a general air of frankness and friendliness prevails in daily intercourse, and it is only in the presence of an arrogant prince that the common man has to humiliate himself; even more polite treatment is given to a high priest. From the beginning the stranger is struck by the extreme politeness and gentle manners, even in the lower classes. The strongest criticism that can be made of a person is that he has no manners. Such a freak should be avoided.

One is greeted on the road with the words: "Lungga kidja, Where to?" and a visitor is welcomed with: "Wau rauh, Just arrived." These are formulas not to be taken in their literal sense. A visitor takes leave by asking to be excused: "Tiang pamit," the answer to which is simply "Yes," "Inge." There are no other words for greeting or for goodbye. It is not polite to answer a question with monosyllables and one should not point with the index finger. If one must point, it should be done with the thumb, holding the rest of the hand closed.

Moral Truth

Those who have their enterprises in the world of nature, master her forces, becoming rich in wealth and power. The greatest gain which comes across their path in their adventures is moral truth. For power is combination, and all combinations, in order to be perfect, need the help of the moral law, in which individuals acknowledge the universal principle of the good. Moral truth is most needed when men move, and move together. But laws, whether in nature where it is physical, or in society where it is moral, are external. They are formal, lacking that deeper mystery of perfectness, which is creation; which is in the beauty of harmony in nature; which is in the beauty of love in man. Law is the channel of finitude through which things evolve without ceasing, but its meaning lies in its revolution round an inner center which is infinite. We follow law to live; we reach the center to find immortality. —Tagore.

JAPANESE JOURNALS IN SOUTH ENTRUSTED WITH BIG MISSION

Good Results Gained by Newspapers—Mutual Understanding Among East Asiatics Strengthened

By **ISAMU INOUYE**
(From Contemporary Japan)

Isamu Inouye is chief of European and American section of the Domei News Agency and was formerly chief of its Paris branch and later the Shonan (Singapore) branch. He has published Furansu Sonogo (France and Her Future).

With the outbreak of war in Greater East Asia the Japanese Forces swiftly occupied all those southern countries which had been turned into bases of military operations by the British, American and Dutch commands. Following the occupation of Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Sunda Islands Celebes and Borneo, the publication of newspapers in these areas was begun by the military information parties and the propaganda squads. Among the regular papers established in the wake of occupation, the principal ones are the Tribune of Manila and the Syonan Times of Shonan. Before the start of regular dailies, there were in circulation a number of Japanese newspapers, such as the Kensetsu Sen (Construction War) of Shonan, the Unabara (Ocean) of Java and the Minami Jujisei (Southern Cross) of Manila. All these were, at first, naturally intended for the Army and Navy stationed in the respective occupied areas, and hence they were so-called "camp newspapers."

In August last year, the Japanese Government decided on a policy of making regional demarcations for newspaper publication, with the result that newspaper publication and management in the occupied areas were officially entrusted to influential newspaper companies of Tokyo and Osaka and the Domei News Agency. Consequently, all that had hitherto been "camp newspapers" were reissued under new titles, and some new ones were immediately started, while preparations were made to begin the publication of a few more. As regards journals in indigenous languages, the rights of their publication were handed over to certain competent enterprising men. The right of issuing newspapers in one area was exclusively granted to one newspaper company. In the Philippines, for instance, it was given to the Mainichi Shimbun; in Java to the Asahi Shimbun; and in Burma to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The above arrangement was not made applicable to Malaya, Sumatra and North Borneo, in which places the Domei News Agency was empowered to take charge of the formation of a newspaper corporation. The Domei sought the cooperation of a certain number of prominent district newspapers of Japan to handle the newspaper business in these areas. It selected some thirteen district newspapers and, with the consent of the Army authorities, asked them to form a newspaper corporation. Thus the Shonan Newspaper Syndicate came into being.

One may as well inquire why such a special measure was taken toward Malaya, Sumatra and North Borneo? It seems that there were three reasons for it. The first was to unify the publication of newspapers in these regions through one management. The second was to prevent the few central newspapers from monopolizing the enterprise, thereby enabling the district ones to partake in it equally. The third is that in Shonan, which is the center of political and military affairs in the south, there were so many newspaper proprietors who desired to secure the right of issuing papers that it was thought desirable to organize a new corporation to avoid an unfair selection.

When the newspapers directly conducted by the Army were transferred to newspaper proprietors, the execution of the subjoined four principles was made conditional:

(1) Each newspaper in Japanese shall be directly conducted by the newspaper company which has been ordered to conduct it.

(2) All newspapers in the languages spoken by the inhabitants shall be, as a rule, committed to the management of some leading individuals or corporations of indigenous inhabitants and guided and helped by Japanese newspapers.

(3) The English newspapers, on the understanding that they are to be discontinued in the near future, shall be published by Japanese newspaper proprietors who have newly been ordered to conduct Japanese papers.

(4) All newspapers which are to be published in various districts of the occupied regions shall be conducted as separate publications from those published by the head offices at home; and utmost care should be taken not to remind the readers of any resemblance in appearance and color to those published by the head offices at home. With regard to the first of the four principles, no explanation is required. Such Japanese newspapers as the Manila Shimbun, the Djawa Shimbun, the Celebes Shimbun, the Burma Shimbun, the Syonan Shimbun and the Sumatra Shimbun, are being published under the direct management of the respective newspaper offices which have taken their publication in their hands.

Conditions Differ

As for the second principle, it is literally enforced in a certain region, whilst it is utterly ignored in another. In the Philippines, for example, all publications, both journalistic and cultural, have been placed under the control of the Mainichi Shimbun; in Java the newspapers for the inhabitants have been entrusted to the management of Japanese journalists resident there. And the Djawa Shimbun, which is published for the Japanese readers there, is conducted by the Java Newspaper Association, which is a joint corporation of resident Japanese and Javanese journalists.

In Malaya and Sumatra, most of the newspapers for the indigenes have been allowed to be managed by Japanese residents. Some of them are directly published by the Shonan Newspaper Syndicate. The Syonan Jih Pao, which is the largest Chinese newspaper in Malaya and Sumatra, is still being conducted and published by the Army Information Department, though it is understood that its management would be transferred some time later to newspapermen. The Sumatra Shimbun, which is published at Medan for the Indonesians, has been placed under the management of the Shonan Newspaper Syndicate, and so also the Indonesian edition of the Sumatra Shimbun, which is a Japanese paper issued at Pedang.

Aside from this, it is seen that the application of the third principle has been extremely limited on account of diverse exigencies of war, while the enforcement of the fourth principle has not yet been realized owing to difficulties confronting the establishment of separate efficient organizations.

Question of Proprietorship

Certain quarters insist that newspapers for the indigenous people must be managed by the sons of the soil. One reason advanced by them is that, in order to enlighten the indigenous inhabitants, it is most appropriate and effective to have work done by some competent local men who are thoroughly acquainted with local life. Another is that since all the peoples of Greater East Asia are required to reciprocate coexistence and coprosperity, it is just and proper that each southern country should from now on be permitted to enjoy the privilege of publishing its own newspapers from that standpoint.

In opposition to this, others state that until the realization of Japan's objective, it is essential that the newspaper business should be handled by Japanese journalists and concerns primarily to acclimatize the southern peoples in regard to the intentions and aims of Japan. They further emphasize that it is absolutely necessary during wartime to have the control of newspapers in the hands of Japanese authorities

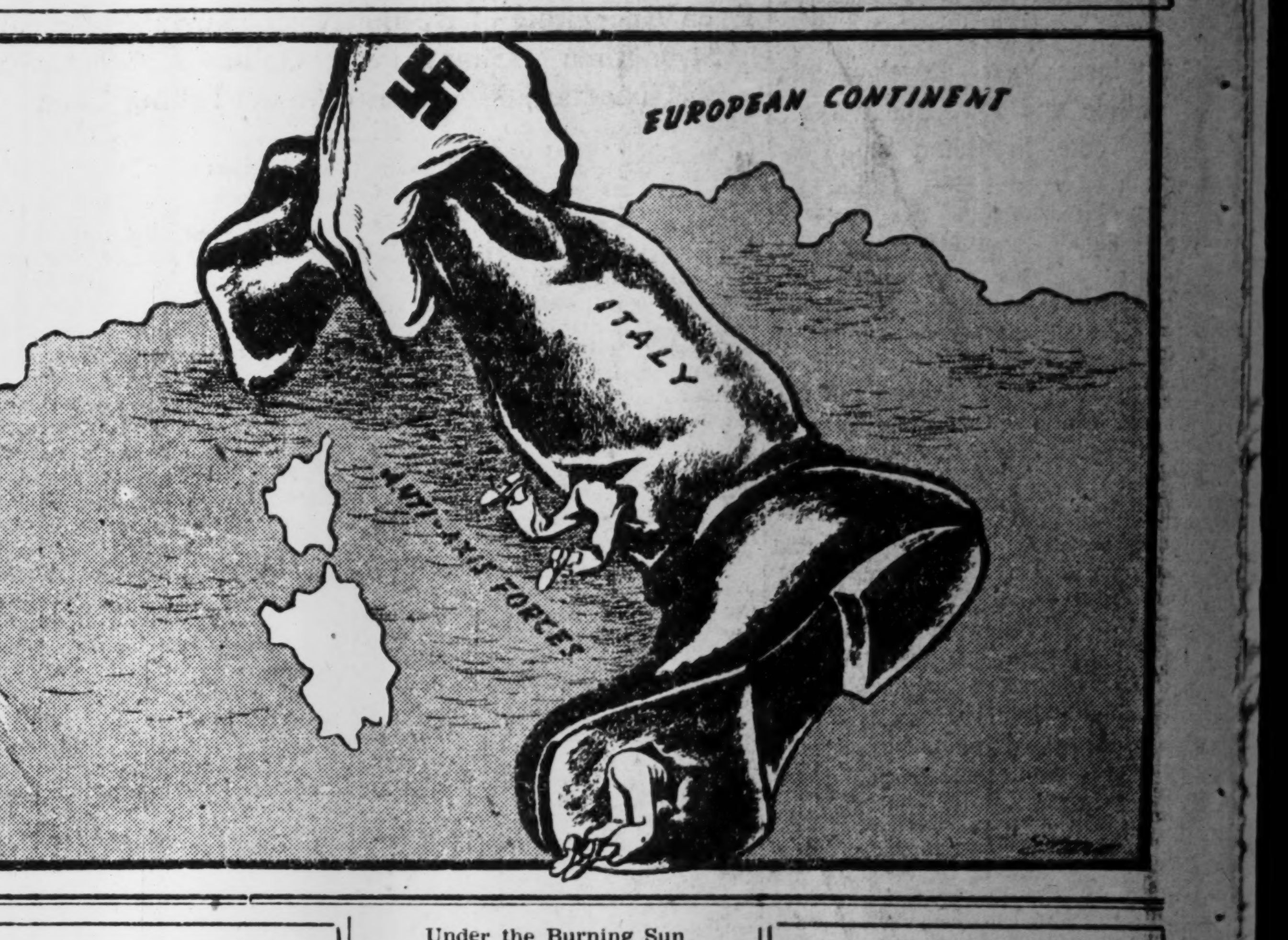
It appears that as a compromise it would be advisable, without restricting the publishing privileges of Japanese companies, to follow a policy of gradual transference of newspaper publication and control rights to the indigenous populace in line with the growth of stable conditions. Under such a policy, the southern countries, apart from the activities of Japanese concerns, would exercise their own initiatives and authority to engage in the newspaper business. Burma, which has now attained its independent status, will no doubt henceforward control its newspaper policy on the basis of Burmese-Japanese collaboration. Exclusive of the Sun published by the Yomiuri-Hochi Company, Burma has already a few papers of its own. When the Philippines assumes its independence, it will, too, have its own newspaper policy.

Not Lucrative

The newspaper publication in the south is not a lucrative enterprise. It has sprung up as a part of military operations, as well as a means of carrying on the war and accomplishing the national mission of creating a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Accordingly, there is something in the management of the southern papers which is different from that of the papers at home.

The southern papers are being run primarily on public enlightenment basis. Their commercial angle is practically negligible, though the business side is not overlooked. For instance, regarding accounts, each newspaper office must be prepared to submit them to the inspection of

(Continued on Page 3)



Trapped

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By **ASATARO MIYAMORI**

Iichiro Tokutomi (1863-)

Iichiro Tokutomi is a member of the House of Peers, a famous writer of Japanese history and a great journalist of whom Japan may well be proud.

The Forlorn Hope at Pearl Harbor

Mi wo sute, shi wo kesshite, kiko wo sosu;
Tekisen wo gekimetsu su, shiko no uchi;
Toku wo yame yo, eiyu yo ni idezuto;
Komin ichi-oku, mina eiyu.

Our warriors, at the risk of life, defying death,
Performed a miracle, destroying in a trice great ships of the enemy.
Do not deplore that no hero appears these days:
Our countrymen one hundred million,—all are heroes really.

This type of poetry is usually called a Chinese poem; but this particular poem may well be included among Japanese poems, because it was composed by a Japanese writer on Japanese warriors.

Hideo Ueda (1894-)

Hideo Ueda is an instructor of Japanese literature at the Kumamoto High School.

The Imperial Forces

Ana sayake Hitotabi tateba Mi-ikusa ni
Hamuko teki nashi Umi ni mata kuga ni.

Oh, what a magnificent spectacle!
Once the Imperial Forces start to fight, see!
No enemy whate'er can resist them,
Either land or on the sea.

The Sacred War

Juoku no Tami ni tokoro wo Eshimubeki
Kore no mi-ikusa Katazaru bekarazu.

In this sacred war which purports to give
One thousand million people liberty,
By all measures, by all means
We must win final victory.

Fine Autumn Weather

Aki-bare to Kyomo narurashi Akatokino
Yado chikaku kite Tori sawani naku.

Today, too, promises
Fine autumn weather;
At daybreak many birds have flocked

Sadayoshi Takaku (1881-)

Sadayoshi Takaku is an in instructor in Japanese poetry.

Imperial Forces' Repeated Victories

Hawai Malei Make no tsuzuki ni Hino-moto no
Chikara wo shiruka America Igirisu.

America and Great Britain,
Have you come to realize with a sigh
The real power of Japan,
By your series of defeats in Malay and Hawaii?

Yasuyuki Yamazaki (1923-)

The son of the late Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki, who died a most heroic death on Attu Isle, Yasuyuki is now undergoing rigorous training as an airman.

An Imperial Shield

Kakemakumo Ayani kashikoki Sumerogi no
Mi-tate to chirite Hana tozo sakan.

I will fall as an honorable shield
Of His Imperial Majesty,
And bloom forth as a flower then
In humble purity.

N. B. An Imperial soldier is traditionally called "an honorable shield of the Emperor."

Yokichi Nishimura (1892-)

Yokichi Nishimura is the managing director of the To-undo, a publishing company and edits a poetry magazine, "Geijutsu to Jiyu" or "Art and Liberty."

Under the Burning Sun

Urayasu no Yamato no shima wa Yuki furedo
Sume Mi-ikusa wa Yakuru hi wo yuku.

It is now beautifully snowing
Here in the blessed isles of Japan;
While, lo! the Imperial troops march
Beneath the burning sun.

The First Snow

Hatsu mi-yuki Furi furu kyo wa Omoshiro ya
Totsu-yo bito no Yuki ni nori kuru.

How merry it is today!
The first snow falling more and more.
Hiding upon the virgin snow
Come down the men of yore.

Since snow fell in days of yore, when the poet beholds the beautiful snowfall, he feels as if men of yore came down and saw the snow together with him—a humorous poetic fantasy.

Newly Born Hills and Fields

Ama-girai No ni furu yuki no Waga niwa ni
Kesa shi shikereba Noyama mekashinu.

The fast falling snow has piled up
Thick in my garden this morn,
Forming beautiful fields
And mountains newly born.

Plane-trees

Suzukake no Okina happa ga Ochite yuku
Nimpu no hasami ga Natsu wo karikomu.

The large leaves of the plane-trees
Down flutter.
The laborers' great shears
Are clipping summer.

This poem is entirely in colloquial Japanese. The expressions "The laborers' shears......" are noteworthy.

Akiko Niwa (1890-)

A pupil of the late Akiko Yosano, the famous poetess, Akiko Niwa has published a collection of her own poems entitled "From Ashiya." Ashiya is the place where she resides.

The Starry Skies

Tatakaeru Sekai no ueni Hoshi-zora no
Kiyoku sumi tsutsu Hatsu-aki ni iru.

Upon the warring world,
The starry skies awesome,
Twinkling bright and clear,
Have entered early autumn.

This verse reminds the translator of the following verse by Akiko Eifuku Mon-in (1271-1342).

Kuraki yo no Yama-matsu kaze wa Sawage domo
Kozue no sora ni Hoshi zo nodokeki.

The mountain pine-trees in the wind
On this dark night are clamouring fretfully,
But in the sky above their boughs
The stars twinkle in mild tranquillity.

Michiichi Okada (1889-)

A specialist in children's diseases; a quick writer of verse; proficient in reciting the Joruri plays, a kind of opera.

On the Tenth Anniversary of Yumeji the artist's Death

Tomo Yumeji Ware ni nagetaru Kotoba nao
Mimi ni nokoredo Ye wa nokoredomo.

Although the words spoken to me
By Yumeji, my friend, remain
Still clear in my ear and although
The pictures he gave me remain,
[yet all in vain!]

In the original, "yet all in vain!" is left unexpressed, to be supplied by the reader's imagination—which ellipsis is to be appreciated.

Fruits of Wisdom

When the press is the echo of sages and reformers, it works well; when it is the echo of turbulent cynics, it merely feeds political excitement.—Lamartine.

THE SHIFTING SCENE

By the Onlooker

The British lion, having bared its fangs and unsheathed its claws for all the world to see is at this moment lashing its tail in frustrated fury that its prey escaped just as it was ready to pounce. The vulturine American eagle is wheeling the skies in impotent rage as the greater part of the choice morsel it thought to devour at leisure was swept by the guardian German forces from under its very talons as it made its downward swoop.

At this moment the anti-Axis publicity experts are loud-pedalling garbled versions of recent events in Italy to give their own war-weary peoples' morale a much-needed temporary boost. Their leaders, however, can scarcely disguise their dismay at the world-wide reaction to their trickery and the open disclosure of their hand in the publication of the infamous thirteen points imposed on betrayed Italy once they thought they had her at their mercy.

These two predatory monsters, under-estimating the German power to strike with the lightning speed it did, totally miscalculating the esteem in which a large proportion of the Italian people and fighting forces hold their beloved Duce, had, in gloating over the prey they thought already indisputably theirs, forgotten to keep their aims in Italy covered with that sheepskin of hypocrisy with which they usually endeavor to keep their true predatory nature cloaked.

This clear revelation of the exact nature of the Anglo-American beast cannot but have incalculable consequences both within and without the anti-Axis camp.

The harshness of the terms imposed on Italy, once weak-kneed Italian generals threw their and their country's honor to the winds, and left her betrayed and defenseless will not be easily forgotten. Anywhere idealists among the British and American peoples who may themselves have been misled by such propaganda tricks as the Atlantic Charter and others into blindly following their megalomaniac leaders, cannot but have had their eyes opened by the publication of these terms, and be asking themselves some quite searching questions as to what exactly are Anglo-American war aims, particularly since one of the ostensible aims, namely the overthrow of Fascism, has been definitely proved not to be the object sought in Italy.

If Britain and America pinned their last hopes of victory on causing within neutral countries or Axis sympathizers just such splits as that to which Badoglio lent himself, which would make them easy victims to Anglo-American designs, they have over-reached themselves. With this example before them there cannot but be further tightening of resistance and determination to remain resolutely outside the anti-Axis camp.

Would-be traitors, moreover, either weak-kneed defeatists or those worse knaves willing to let themselves be blinded to their countries' welfare by dazzling gleams from fragments of the American gold hoard brought over from Kentucky have also been plainly shown that the traitor's game is not worth the candle. They might have learnt from what befell Darlan and Sikorsky, who both met violent ends when they had served their purpose, or even from Chiang's present plight, how dangerous and unprofitable it is to be a tool of Britain or America. What has befallen Badoglio, forced to flee to Sicily, his name a synonym for the blackest treachery and dishonor through all eternity, utterly despised by the very powers whose dupe he was, discarded and replaced as soon as his usefulness ended, should serve as a further convincing lesson.

As for those peoples who would

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America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

Nippon Times
Evening

Let's Forget Self in This Mighty Common Cause and Fight It Out to the Last

No. 15,976 TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十三年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Episodes Leading to Duce's Rescue In Apennines Told by Reich Officer

Badoglio's Secret Police Given Surprise Of Their Lives by Sudden Appearance of Rescuers; Britain Shocked; Soviets Ired

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—Further highly interesting particulars on his first meeting with Benito Mussolini on the 2,000-meter high Gran Sasso Mountain in the Apennines was disclosed by a young German officer, who liberated Il Duce from the fortress prison in an interview with a DNB correspondent.

A tall wiry man of about 30 years old, the heroic officer wore the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross which the Fuehrer decorated him on the day before. The officer declared that he was deeply impressed by what he saw when he opened the door of the room where the Duce was being held a prisoner by the Badoglio regime. Describing the room, he said the walls were bare and there was a plank bed table and a few chairs just like a prison cell. Within this confinement, the Duce was standing erect in the middle of the room with his hand uprighted in salute.

"Behind the Duce, there were two secret police, who jumped from their chairs when I entered the room," the officer stated. "But on seeing my uniform and automatic pistol levelled at them, they raised their hands. Two men accompanying me disarmed and led them out.

"When we were alone for a moment, the Duce deeply moved by this action, embraced me saying that when he saw the commotion among the guards, he immediately realized the moment had come for his liberation. Mussolini's first words to me were that he had known all along that the Fuehrer would free him.

"Il Duce wore a blue civilian suit and I helped him to wear a dark blue overcoat lying on the plank bed. The Duce took his black hat and we two quickly went to a plane which was waiting on a projecting rock.

"While in the plane, the Duce learned for the first time what had happened in Italy since July 25 and grew very angry when he was told of the shameful armistice concluded by the traitorous Badoglio.

"The first persons the Duce visited upon landing were his wife and next of kin. He also saw his son, Vittorio, who was able to effect his escape."

Summing up the events leading to the rescue of the Duce, the Reich officer declared: "The whole daring expedition was a very close shave.

BACK IN TOKYO, envoy Masayuki Tani, immediately plunged into activities on Wednesday.

When Il Duce was still on Saint Maddalena Island, the Germans prepared for his liberation but as he was transferred to another place on August 28, it blasted our plans. If we were late by a few hours, the Duce's liberation could not have been achieved since wireless orders to bring the Duce to Sicily had already been received."

British, Soviets Shocked

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 15.—A review of the flood of press reports received here on the sensational liberation of Benito Mussolini by the Schutzstaffel reveals that the British are shocked beyond words over the Duce's release.

The news created such an unexpected furor that the British press is bitterly attacking the Government for the grave blunder committed by the anti-Axis leaders.

The Daily Herald bluntly accused the Anglo-American authorities for gross carelessness adding that one is particularly sensible of the dramatic fact enacted.

The rescue of the Duce in the meantime has deeply angered the Soviet Union and it is expected to cause repercussions affecting the

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Press Comments

Thursday, September 16

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Enemy Aim Shattered
MAINICHI—Significance of Declaration
TOKYO SHIMBUN—New Start for Italy

Enemy Aim Shattered

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The dark clouds that seemed to hang low over Europe for a time on account of the base treachery of the Badoglio regime have been neatly swept away by the unflinching attitude of Germany and Japan and the lightning actions of the German forces.

The Imperial Government and the Government of the Reich, joined by the common aims of constructing a new world order and defeating the United States and Britain, issued a joint declaration on September 15 in which they stated that the treachery of the Badoglio government made no difference whatsoever to the Three-Power Pact, that it would exist as effective as ever and that the Governments of Japan and Germany would together make every effort with all the resources at their command until final victory is won.

This joint declaration clarified for the whole world that the Three-Power Pact, which for a time seemed to have been seriously affected by the coup d'etat of July 25 and the shameful consequences of that act, remains unshaken and that German-Japanese relations have gained new strength. The United States and Britain may well gnash their teeth in chagrin that their illusion of having demolished a corner of the Axis camp by manipulating the renegade Badoglio clique has been so rudely shattered.

The solemn joint declaration between Germany and Japan is of real significance in the political and strategic sense. The Anglo-Saxons, having no confidence in their own armed strength, worked upon the corrupt elements in Italy and these corrupt elements, under the leadership of Badoglio, sold their country to the anti-Axis Powers. The United States and Britain forced the cowardly puppet regime to conceal its treachery of September 3 until September 8 in order to give advantage to the invaders. It was "dirty trick," as the Americans might say, but it did not work so well as they anticipated.

Already on July 25 Germany and Japan visualized some such possibility as September 3 and forthwith took all the necessary precautions and when Badoglio showed himself in his true colors, the Germans acted with incredible swiftness. The joint declaration puts the finishing touches to the disillusionment of the Anglo-American strategists by showing that their monkey tricks have not affected in the least the concerted efforts of Germany and Japan to build up a new world order.

Besides this political significance, we see in the joint declaration a strategic, and its supreme significance inasmuch as Japan has renewed her blood brotherhood with Germany to markedly raise the morale of the Axis forces throughout Europe. Thus, the two countries have manifested to the rest of the world their determination to see through their grand expedition against the Anglo-Saxons who are striving to reverse the current of history.

Significance of Declaration

MAINICHI—The joint statement issued by the Japanese and German Governments yesterday will win once again the overwhelming support of public opinion of the two nations as one indicating precisely the views of the two nations with regard to the betrayal of the Badoglio government.

The determination of the Japanese and German nations and of their peoples "to carry on the current war

(Continued on Page 2)

TANI DISCUSSES PENDING ISSUES ON RETURN HERE

Sees Aoki, Shigemitsu; Meets Newspapermen; Here for Ten-Day Visit

Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, returned to Tokyo yesterday afternoon for consultation with Central Government authorities on various pending problems, accompanied by Embassy Counsellor Ohta, Secretary Shimizu and Investigation Official Terajima.

Immediately upon his arrival here, the Ambassador called on Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and then on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu for important conferences. Ambassador Tani is expected to stay in Tokyo for about ten days.

Following his meeting with the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, the Ambassador told the press:

"My object in coming home this time is to consult with Central Government authorities on the formulation of new measures to cope with the situation in China resulting from the retrocessions of the International Settlement and the French Concession in Shanghai and the relinquishment of Japanese extraterritoriality rights as well as concrete plans on a low price commodity policy which will assure the stability of living for the Chinese people.

"The purchase of cotton yarn and fabrics at Shanghai involved more than 250,000 bales and Chinese applications have already been registered. This will greatly contribute to the execution of the low price policy and will pave the way for stabilization of popular livelihood.

"When the same policy is carried out in regard to matches, candles and other everyday necessities, the situation will be further improved.

"Regarding the Badoglio government's act of treachery, official and unofficial circles in China have taken the view that what they had expected to happen has come to pass. They received the news calmly and there was no sign of excitement at all.

"In Shanghai's financial world, much hope is being placed on the National Government which, these circles believe, will assume a firm grasp of the situation. President Wang Ching-wei is devoting serious attention to financial problems and is expected to come to Shanghai once or twice every month to work jointly with financial leaders.

"The recent reshuffle among high officials of the Nanking Government was necessitated by the need of placing the right man in the right place, with the result that the Government will witness a further increase of strength in the near future."

British Busy Repairing Wrecked Spitzbergen Is.

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—British forces are now eagerly endeavoring to repair military equipment at Spitzbergen, a mountainous group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, which were destroyed by German naval and land forces on the night of September 8. Three days after the attack, five British destroyers sailed to the Island to make repair preparations and on September 13, guns and light arms were landed there, according to DNB reports.

It will take at least one year in consideration of available bottoms, before equipment for the British broadcasting station, weather observatory and harbor facilities, fuel and war supplies as well as provision on the islands can be restored to former condition.

Blow to U.S. Boozers

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—Whiskey drinkers in America received discouraging news today when the War Production Board notified the Industrial Alcohol Advisory Committee that it will not be possible to release any converted alcohol distilleries to the production of beverage alcohol during the rest of this year, according to reports from Washington.

The action surprised the industry representatives who had expected to get a two-week holiday from war production to produce whiskey.

Republican Fascist Party Born As Il Duce Issues Proclamation

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—Benito Mussolini today issued a five-article proclamation declaring the restoration of Fascism:

"To all true war-comrades in Italy:

"I again assume leadership of the National Fascist Party in Italy from today, September 15, 1943.

"I hereby appoint Alessandro Pavolini, former Minister of Popular Culture, as Director-General pro tem of the National Fascist Party. The organization will be called the Republican Fascist Party from today.

"I hereby order military, political, administrative, educational and all other organs, which have been abolished by the Badoglio government, to resume their duties immediately.

"I order immediate reconstruction of all Party organs under the following conditions:

1. Assistance should be given to German armed forces in the fight against the common enemies in Italy.
2. All Italians are requested to extend moral and material support immediately and energetically
3. The dishonorable acts committed by Party members at the time of the coup d'etat will be scrutinized and cowards and traitors will be subjected to severe punishment.

"I order the restoration of various organs and special corps of the Volunteer Army for national security."

Mussolini as Premier

Benito Mussolini will become the Premier of the newly established Fascist Government and personally direct as well as supervise the administration, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Asahi on Wednesday.

The rescue of Il Duce was effected just one day before the date scheduled by the Badoglio regime to surrender the Duce to the anti-Axis army, according to reports from Moscow.

GERMANS TAKE RHODES ISLAND

All Facilities Said Undamaged; Navy Port Of Cattaro Occupied

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—Strong fortifications and shore batteries on the island of Rhodes have fallen undamaged into the hands of the German forces due to the quick determined action of land and navy units, according to DNB reports.

The German troops have seized Italian transports as well as occupied airfields on the island.

It is reported that large numbers of garrison troops, blackshirt formations, in particular, have joined the Reich forces and are already engaged in active service.

Cattaro Navy Port Taken

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—The whole Dalmatian coast is now in the hands of the Germans with the occupation of the navy port of Cattaro, according to DNB reports. Heavy coastal batteries and fortifications, surrendered by the Italians, have been further strengthened by quickly-transported German artillery.

More Troops Surrender

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—The Venetian Division of the Italian Army stationed in Southern Europe voluntarily placed itself under the command of the German Army today.

Rome Embassy Reopens

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—The German Embassy at Rome was reopened today.

U.S. Glider Crashes

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Richard Du Pont, glider expert, and wealthy flying enthusiast, who served as a special assistant to General Henry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army Air Force, and three others were killed on Sunday when the glider on an experimental flight crashed near March Field, Riverside, California, according to reports received here.

Others killed in the disaster were Colonel P. Ernest Gabel, Director of the United States Army Air Force Glider Program, and two test pilots.

REICH STRESSES PACT'S SOLIDITY

Schmidt Points Out Deep Significance Of Joint Statement

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—Dr. Paul Schmidt, Spokesman of the German Foreign Office, as a press conference held at noon today, pointed out the political significance of the Japan-Germany Joint Declaration issued the same day.

"Simplicty," declared Dr. Schmidt, "characterized the declaration, in which the two Governments again expressed their determination to carry on the war to a victorious conclusion, with all the means at their disposal.

"The declaration that the Tripartite Pact remains in force without the slightest change is of particular political significance."

In the meantime, Berlin journals played up the Joint Declaration with top-column prominence.

The Berliner Boersenzeitung declared that "The text of the Tokyo-Berlin Joint Declaration is quite clear. The Japanese people, on receipt of the news of the Badoglio government's betrayal, unanimously and, in a natural manner, expressed their resolution to carry on the war determinedly. Germany and Japan, in close collaboration, are fighting against the common foe. In the areas under their influence, they have already secured resources essential to victory.

"Moreover, events which have taken place during the last several weeks have helped to further strengthen the Axis camp, which, with renewed determination, is forging ahead toward final victory."

Bolivian Cabinet Resigns

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 14.—The Bolivian Cabinet resigned en bloc today as a result of the furious charges brought against the Government by the Bolivian legislature for the intensification of the labor strike at the Catavi mines, it is reported from La Paz.

The cabinet ministers tendered their resignations to President Enrique Penaranda, but the President has decided to postpone the acknowledgement of the resignations until the legislature concludes its deliberation on the strike issue.

Elected Without His Knowledge, Hayakawa Apologetically Seeks to Relinquish Post

Elected to the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly without his knowledge, one assembly man is seeking to relinquish the unexpected victory in spite of earnest persuasion of those around him. The hero of this story is Saburo Hayakawa, a director of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation. He was elected from the Hongo district.

In giving his reason for refusing to accept the assembly post, Mr. Hayakawa said: "I am certainly embarrassed. I had no intention from the very first to stand as a candidate. In fact I did not even know where the offices campaigning for my election were.

"The government offices with which I am connected seem to desire my refusal of the assembly post, and as it is only half a year since I took over my present job I cannot leave just now.

"This is the first time that I have heard a man being elected to an office without his knowing it. I am grateful toward the people who nominated me, and feel that I owe them an apology. Under the circumstances, however, there seems to be no way out of the situation other than to submitting my refusal."

GERMAN FORCES KEEP BATTERING FOE AT SALERNO

Invaders Smashed On Land and Air—Enemy Fleet Hit

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—The Wehrmacht, supported by the Luftwaffe, continued to batter the Anglo-American invasion forces at Salerno with telling effect. The Fuehrer's Headquarters revealed that further successes were achieved yesterday in attacks launched against enemy landing formations in the Salerno-Eboli sector with one enemy group encircled and another unit annihilated.

The communique said that the amount of war trophies and prisoners seized is steadily mounting. At Eboli, enemy forces under cover of navy guns are reported as putting up resistance close to the coast.

The DNB military correspondent said that British troops in Salerno had been cut off from the American bridgehead while other remnants of American formations are being hemmed in a swampy area adjacent to the south coast of the Sele River.

The Luftwaffe continued day-and-night raids on the invasion fleet sinking and damaging 14 enemy transports totalling 49,000 tons in the past 36 hours. Eight fully-laden landing craft have been sunk or set on fire by light cannons mounted on German planes.

The Reich war bulletin revealed that German motor torpedo boats torpedoed an enemy cruiser

Barely Hanging On

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—The anti-Axis forces at Salerno are barely maintaining the bridgehead supported by warships and air forces. Particularly, the United States Fifth Army, south of Eboli has been surrounded by German forces and is is being smashed steadily.

German air units are continuing attacks on anti-Axis ships, and heavily damaged one 4,000-ton class transport and hit four middle-sized merchant vessels.

Enemy Ships Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—German air forces bombed anti-Axis ships at the port of Salerno today, and sank one enemy cruiser and one 8,000-ton transport, also heavily damaging three cargo ships.

7 Enemy Divisions Doomed

The anti-Axis landing units in Salerno are on the eve of annihilation. The German army authorities today called this battle "Unsuccessful Waterloo" or "Repetition of Dunkirk Tragedy," according to a Berlin dispatch to the Asahi on Wednesday.

The German forces, which reached the coast from the direction of Eboli after smashing the American 5th Army, surged into the city of Salerno and are now in the mood of attacking the rear of the Canadian forces in the west of the city which are being pushed back by other German units from the north. The liaison between the American and British forces has been completely cut off, and now last annihilating fights are going on in various parts on the coast of Salerno. It is considered likely for the enemy to lose about seven divisions in this section alone.

London and Washington circles are pinning their hope on timely arrival of the British 8th Army under General Bernard L. Montgomery in South Italy to the rescue

(Continued on Page 2)

Chiang Gets 2 U.S. Ships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 15.—The United States Maritime Commission announced today that two Liberty-type ships of 10,000 tons each, which were recently launched at Pacific Coast shipbuilding yards were transferred to the Chungking regime yesterday, and they were named Chungshan and Chungcheng, according to New York reports.

Argentine Seamen Warned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 15.—The Labor Bureau of the Argentine Government announced today that Argentine nationals are prohibited to hire themselves crews of foreign ships destined for battle zones without special permission of the Bureau.

Reich Press Lauds Manchou Progress

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—German papers today, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo, stressed the important position Manchoukuo holds within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and especially emphasized Manchoukuo's great contributions to the prosecution of the war. The Reich journals also pointed out that Japan's farsighted policies in East Asia were bearing good fruit.

NEWS BRIEFS

Hard Struggle in East

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—Hard fighting continued on the Soviet-German front with the Reich forces successfully repulsing the stubborn Soviet attempts to make a break-through. According to DNB, the greatest Soviet pressure is being exerted northwest of Kharkov where powerful infantry and tank attacks are being incessantly launched against German positions. All Soviet attempts to turn the main German line along the western fringe of the Donetz area has broken down in the face of the unweakened Reich resistance.

India Famine Severe

Domei

GENEVA, September 15.—Nothing can express the criminal action of the British Government toward India where Britain is killing thousands of Indians who are starving to death due to the acute shortage of food. The Daily Express quoting reports from New Delhi admits the callousness of the British-Indian authorities and confesses that the food situation in Bengal has reached such a stage that famine should be "officially" declared. Even Lady Linlithgow, wife of the former Viceroy of India, in public appeal for help spoke of the ghastly disaster facing the population in Bengal. However, it is too late to remedy the situation and hair-raising scenes are being daily observed in the streets where the Indians are writhing in clutches of agonizing death from hunger, while the conditions in the rural districts of Bengal are just as bad if not worse.

Paris Again Air-Raided

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—Anti-Axis air units blindly bombed Paris and surrounding areas at 7:20 p.m. today, causing casualities among the citizens, according to reports from Paris.

30 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—Soviet air forces attacked a German convoy cruising in the Arctic Ocean yesterday, but German forces shot down 30 out of the 50 invading planes, according to German military authorities.

British Government Blasted

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—The Daily Worker, London journal, broke out with a tirade against the Government for its continual hoodwinking of the British public. It claimed that propagandists and the press were working hand-in-glove to deceive the public. The press, it accused, is continuing to disseminate reports on the war in the Mediterranean as if a second front had already been established, whereas, in reality, neither the Sicilian campaign nor the Italian invasion have brought relief in any way to the Soviets on the Eastern Front. The paper said that the same policy of deception was being followed with regard to air attacks on Germany. It ended up by asking how long the Government expected to fool the people, declaring that the Britishers had seen enough of such tactics and that they were fed up with the efforts.

ENEMY RAIDERS LOSE 8 PLANES IN CHINA, BURMA

Air-Tight Defense Repels All Attacks In Various Areas

Domei

HANKOW, September 15.—The Japanese Expeditionary Force in Central China issued the following communique at 8:30 p.m. today:

"Enemy planes raided the Nanchang area at 5:15 p.m. yesterday but were shot down by our ground gunfire.

"At 4:30 p.m. today, fighter-bomber formation of the American air force in China raided the Wuhan area. After a long chase of enemy raiders, Japanese Air Units downed three planes in the Kanning-Chihfang sector. Japanese Forces suffered no loss.

Haiphong Raiders Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHINA, September 15.—The American air force in China, repeating its blind bombings of North French Indo-China attempted to raid the Haiphong area at p.m. today with five B-24 bombers protected by fighter planes.

In a daring attack, Japanese Army Air Units brought down three enemy bombers of the B-24 type and put the rest to flight. Japanese losses were negligible.

2 Downed Near Rangoon

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, September 15.—Cherishing an empty dream of recapturing Burma, the enemy have been staging obstinate air guerilla operations to disturb the rear positions of the Japanese Forces. But our strong air defense corps has frustrated all their attempts.

On September 10, an enemy P-38 fighter plane appeared over Rangoon but was shot down by a "Hayabusa" at a point 55 kilometers north-northeast of the city.

On the 13th another P-38 plane was brought down at a point 150 kilometers north-northwest of Rangoon.

In this manner it has been shown in fighting since this spring that P-38 fighter planes, whose high speed the enemy boasts of, are no match of Hayabusa planes.

Harriman to Visit Soviet; May Get Envoy's Position

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 15.—William Averell Harriman, former Director of the Materials Division of the United States Office of Production Management, is being dispatched to Moscow shortly on a special mission, according to the New York Herald Tribune quoting reports from Washington.

The journal further declared that Harriman might be appointed the new Ambassador to the Soviet Union succeeding Admiral William H. Standley.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 15.—The Archbishop of York reached Moscow today, it is reported from the Soviet capital.

In this connection, Reuter states that the visit of the Archbishop furnishes a corner-stone for understanding between the Anglo-Saxons and the Soviets.

Since the Quebec Conference, the United States and Britain have been frantically trying to win over the Soviet Union in their camp, while Premier Josef Stalin recently acknowledged restoration of religion within the Soviet Union when he met the Greek Catholic Archbishops of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.

Malta Stevedores Strike

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—On the ground that the war allowances paid at the end of August were too small, some 17,000 dockyard workers in Valetta, Malta Island, have started a one week strike beginning today, it is reported from there.

Meanwhile, it is said that negotiations are being made between labor representatives and Government officials for increases in war allowances and reductions in the cost of daily necessities.

ROOSEVELT HITS SOLONS IN TEXT

Tilt Laid to Naming Of 3 New Officials--Drafting Dads Argued

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 14.—With President Roosevelt having submitted a Presidential text today denouncing Congress, the conflict between Roosevelt and Congress which seemed settled for a while during the summer recess has again come to the fore.

"The rider attached to the urgent supplementary budget bill signed on July 12 provides that without the Senate's consent, the Government cannot appoint three officials of the Federal Government after November 15. This action by Congress infringes the powers of the administrative and legislative chambers on basis of the United States Constitution," Roosevelt declared.

The three officials in question are claimed by Congress to have Leftist tendency, while Roosevelt defending them, declared that there is no fact proving their faithlessness to duties.

Much attention is being placed on the attitude Congress will take toward Roosevelt's protest.

Drafting Fathers Hit

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 14.—Mobilization by the United States Government of "fathers" to alleviate the shortage of soldiers has met with fierce attacks of political, industrial and other fields and with the resumption of sessions before Congress today, a movement against the plan was submitted.

In this connection, Senator Burton K. Wheeler Democrat of Montana, today declared that he intended to submit a bill calling for unlimited postponement of mobilization of American fathers at the earliest date possible.

"Washington authorities," said Wheeler, "have proposed that we keep the bill as General George C. Marshall, Chief of Army General Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, will make some statement in this regard but I am opposed to any proposals of the Government.

"Under the current circumstances, the authorities should mobilize the many officers and men who are engaged in civilian enterprises instead of calling to colors additional civilians which will destroy civil economy."

Side-Steps Issue

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 14.—With regard to the plan to mobilize "fathers" which was discussed at the outset of the Congressional session resumed today, President Roosevelt declared as follows at the press conference:

"In my conversations with Congressmen today, I talked about mobilizing fathers. In this regard, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, will make statements before Congress soon.

"There are still many fathers who are not engaged either in military service or in important industries. The reason why the age limit for mobilization of fathers is set at 37 is that men older than 38 do not possess enough physical and moral strength to fight in the current war."

School Janitors Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 15.—All janitors of public schools in the city of Toledo, Ohio, went out on strike yesterday demanding $30 monthly living allowance and thus, 40,000 school children and 1,200 teachers are unable to enter their schools, according to New York reports.

German Forces Keep Battering Foe at Salerno

(Continued from Page 1)

of the doomed forces in Salerno. But if General Montgomery's rescue does not come in time, the main body of the anti-Axis forces in Salerno may be thrown into the sea. Anti-Axis war commentators have already begun to compare this with failure in the Gallipoli landing operation in the previous World War.

In this connection, German circles pointed out the slyness of the British forces, which, causing the American forces to undertake the difficult operations in the Naples-Rome section, took an easier course in South Italy. And these circles revealed that General Montgomery received the order to help the American forces in Salerno while his army was marching in Altamura, South Italy, but, instead of immediately going to their rescue, captured Bari, which is situated along the Adriatic Sea about 40 kilometers ahead and which was not protected by the Germans.

One of the causes for the anti-Axis setback in Salerno is the fact that the control of air was taken by the Germans. The fighter planes could operate with aircraft carriers as their only bases, and this the enemy side admits to have been insurmountably disadvantageous.

Commenting on the failure in the Gallipoli landing operation in the First World War, Churchill once said, ". . . because our resolution to send reinforcements weakened in view of the tremendous loss." Judging from this opinion, a section of London circles think it likely for Churchill to send reinforcements to Salerno. However, the German forces are annihilating the American forces and smashing the enemy bridgehead positions so swiftly that it is considered impossible perhaps to rush reinforcements from the sea.

996 Italians Reside in East Asia; Total Investment Is ¥90,000,000

Italian residents and interests in East Asia are mainly centered in China, where 996 nationals reside and a total of about ¥90,000,000 is invested.

Italian interests are located in Tientsin, Shanghai and Amoy settlements. In Shanghai, there are Italian banks, shipping firms, insurance companies and offices, making up about 70 per cent of total interests in China. Investments including loans total about ¥90,000,000. Italy also maintains wireless stations at Tientsin and Shanghai.

Italian residents in China are distributed as follows:

North China, 301: Changchiaku, two; Peking, 64; Tientsin, 126; Shanhaikwan, five; Shihmen, three; Taiyuan, 21; Chefoo, 19; Weihaiwei, three; Tsingtao, 12; Fangtzu, one; Tsinan, two; Changtien, one; Hsuchow, 42.

Central China, 641: Shanghai, 459; Hangchow, nine; Nanking, 43; Wuhu, one; Kiukiang, three; Hankow, 125.

South China, 54: Canton, two; Macao, 52.

Total: 996.

Italian Embassy offices are located at Peking and Nanking. There is the Italian Consulate General at Shanghai, and Consulates at Tientsin, Hankow and Canton. A vice-Consul is also stationed at Chefoo.

Protection for Religions

Domei

HONGKONG, September 15.—The majority of Italian residents at Hongkong being religous workers, Hongkong authorities are supervising enough members and their properties only to prevent hostile action or use of properties for hostile purposes, from the standpoint of protecting legitimate religions.

Shonan Italians Grateful

Domei

SHONAN, September 15.—Military authorities at Shonan have completed measures concerning Italian residents and their interests in Malai, placing them under protective surveillance. Italian residents have been greatly shocked by the tragic developments in their homeland, but are thankful for the considerate measures the Japanese authorities have adopted. They are eagerly waiting for the establishment of a new regime under the leadership of Mussolini.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

jointly with all the measures at their disposal to a victorious conclusion" has not and will never suffer the least shake-up, especially so as the Badoglio Government, which has sold its motherland to the enemy, has already been driven out of Italy and Benito Mussolini has returned to the forefront of warring Italy. Viewed in this light, the present joint statement issued by both the Japanese and German Governments must be said to voice exactly, in a double sense, the prevalent public opinion of the two nations.

Foreign dispatches report that Mussolini has arrived at the Fuehrer's Headquarters and has opened important conversations with the Fuehrer. We expect that as a result of the conversations the organization, the seat, etc. of a new Fascist Government will be decided upon and that the projected renaissance of Italy will get under way.

On the other hand, the German counter-offensive in Italy is being fast intensified. The fact that the anti-Axis forces around Salerno city, facing the furious counter-offensive of the Germans, have been dealt quite a severe blow and precipitated to all but an annihiliated state redolent of a second Dunkirk seems to bespeak eloquently the development in the situation in this connection.

In the war area from North Africa to Sicily, German forces have so far fought comparatively disadvantageous battles. This is because the naval power of the anti-Axis has restrained the activity of the Germans. However, the German forces which have now established their positions in Italy, are to be viewed as having got rid of such a disadvantageous position and are giving the enemy a taste of their continental strategic operations of which they are most deservedly proud. And those operations started by the Germans in Italy are only initial moves.

With attempts possibly being made by anti-Axis forces in Italy to enlarge the battle lines, the German counter-offensive will grow more furious and the blow to be suffered by the enemy will undoubtedly increase. Thus, the Axis position in Italy will be strengthened at a quick pitch both politically and militarily.

The joint declaration of Japan and Germany that the treachery of the Badoglio government does not affect in any way the Tripartite Pact is being further concretely endorsed by the actuality of the situation now developing in regenerated Italy.

New Start for Italy

TOKYO SHIMBUN—According to a communique of the German military authorities, the Anglo-American combined force including the American 5th Army commanded by Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark received the full impact of the terrific attack launched by German forces near the Gulf of Salerno and suffered heavy damage in killed or captured. The remnants have also been fleeing in disorder since September 13 and the confusion prevailing in their midst reminds one of Dunkirk.

Meanwhile, Benito Mussolini, who was rescued by the daring action of the Leibstandarte from his mountain prison of Gran Sassa in the Apennines, has arrived at the Fuehrer's Headquarters and is now deep in consultation with the Fuehrer. It is understood that as a result of the consultation the organization of the new Fascist Government and its seat will be formally decided.

These new developments in Italy, political and strategic, are expected to put new life into the Axis front in Europe accompanied by restoration of normal relations between Germany and Italy based on the Three-Power Pact. The joint declaration of the Japanese and Reich Governments that the treachery of the Badoglio regime has made no difference to the Three-Power pact increases that expectation.

It is unthinkable that it was the desire of the entire Italian people that Badoglio should consent to become a running dog of the anti-Axis camp on humiliating terms unparalleled in history and thereby drag the fair name of Italy through the mud. We wish, rather, to believe that the treachery was merely the act of a corrupt and unprincipled political and military minority anxious to preserve their skins rather than the honor of their country and that the glorious national spirit of those Italians who blossomed forth so splendidly in the Renaissance, restored the Crown of Italy toward the end of the 19th century and after the last European War set out upon the great task of reviving the grandeur of ancient Rome, is still quickening the pulse of the 40,000,000 people of Italy.

If, therefore, Mussolini rouses the slumbering national spirit of the Italians, rendered all the more fiery by the period of humiliation and dishonor, we do not doubt that the Italians will rise up once more. The victory at Salerno must play a big role in increasing this chance.

This is a time in which the Italian people have been afforded an opportunity to exercise solemn introspection and to make a heroic resolution. Already Milan, the cradle of Fascism, and other cities of Northern Italy have rallied to the old standard. Fascism is reviving with new force and is daily spreading and strengthening. The treachery of Badoglio has been liquidated. The people of Italy, as if no Badoglio had existed, is step by step approaching that state of Italy in 1935 when, with a mighty air force, they made the British navy tremble.

P.I. GUERILLAS STOP ACTIVITY

880 Pledge Allegiance To New State; Praise Nippon's Magnanimity

Domei

MANILA, September 15.—Awakening to the real conditions existing in the Philippines and envisaging independence in the near future 880 Filipino guerilla, who had continued futile activities in the vicinity of Manila, surrendered to the Manila Defense Corps recently. At 10 a.m. today solemn ceremonies were observed at the Pasay garrison where the converted Filipino soldiers took the oath of allegiance.

Present at the ceremony were the Commander of the Manila Defense Forces, Mayor Leon Guinto of Greater Manila, representatives of various districts and others. The submitting Filipinos pledged that they would not resort to any recalcitrant acts hereafter.

The XX Commander of the Defense Forces encouraged the men, saying: "Liquidate your pasts and arise now as warriors for the construction of the new Philippines."

Mayor Guinto also inspired hope into the converts by declaring: "We should advance united hereafter to turn Manila into a bright and cheerful city."

Then, one of the men speaking on behalf of the converted Filipinos expressed profound appreciation for the magnanimous treatment accorded them by the authorities and firmly vowed that they would endeavor their utmost for the establishment of a new State. The ceremony ended at 11 a.m.

P.I. Gets Rubber Rollers

Domei

MANILA, September 14.—Japanese-made rubber rollers to equip rice-polishing machines have arrived from Taiwan and will be installed in rice-polishing mills in the Philipppines, which are under the supervision of the Rice and Cereals Control Company.

The machines equipped with Japanese rubber rollers as compared with the existing polishing machines are expected to be five per cent more efficient and their use is expected to increase the supply of rice by that amount.

Graduation Ceremonies

The graduation ceremony of the Naval Academy was held at Etajima in Hiroshima Prefecture Wednesday.

The graduation ceremony of the Army Aviation Academy was held at Shubudai, Toyooka, Saitama Prefecture, Wednesday. The Naval Paymasters' School also held its graduation ceremony the same day. The graduation exercises of the Naval Engineering School also were conducted at Maizuru the same day.

Reich Holds Trump Card in Italy--Blitz Moves Blast Enemy's Planes

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Only one week after the capitulation of the Badoglio government with its initial indication that the situation in Italy was overwhelmingly favorable for the Anglo-American Powers, the situation, today, has been completely changed with the anti-Axis facing a dark, uncertain future.

Benito Mussolini's sensational rescue and also the brilliantly executed counter-attacks against Anglo-American positions by the German forces under Field Marshals Albert Kesselring and Erwin Rommel have drastically altered the situation.

Pointing out that Germany now holds the trump card in the form of Mussolini, the Swiss press declared that if the Badoglio-anti-Axis armistice secret has been concealed from the Germans, the latter has gone one better by shrouding what they intend to do concerning Mussolini.

Observers declared that the dramatic rescue of Il Duce completely smashed the carefully laid Anglo-American plans—drawn up immediately after Mussolini's downfall—to draw the whole of Italy into the anti-Axis camp without resorting to a costly military campaign.

As the result of Il Duce's rescue and the smashing victories of the German forces in the Salerno area and other sectors, Badoglio's "unconditional surrender" now appears to be nothing more than an abortive coup d'etat.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Zurich that Mussolini's liberation has angered the British public, which has already been made irritable by the lightning German counter-measures.

Even before the Duce's release, the military commentator of the Sunday Times, London, observed that since July 25 to September 3, the Anglo-American Powers had more than enough time to lay plans for the future of Italy, but when the armistice was actually concluded they were not ready to exploit the event.

It was pointed out by the Zurich reports that this tone is particularly noteworthy as the Sunday Times had always supported the Government.

The growing criticisms in London foreshadow a stormy homecoming for Prime Minister Churchill, they conclude, and it is reported that the question of responsibility for the anti-axis failure and the success of the German coup is being discussed already with indications pointing to serious developments.

Officer Describes Il Duce's Rescue

(Continued from Page 1)

delicate Soviet-British and American relations.

Enemy Plan Foiled

The Anglo-American camp which had its prearranged plan of campaign overthrown by the blitz German occupation of Rome and pacification of Central Italy has been further thrown into a great panic on receipt of the report of the successful escape of Il Duce, reported correspondents Ichitaro Takata in a Shanghai dispatch to the Mainichi on Tuesday.

"Staying at Washington, Prime Minister Winston Churchill is still discussing with President Roosevelt important questions relating to Italy and Chungking," he declared. "Judging from the various reports coming from London and Washington, it seems that these two leaders were in a firm belief of transfer of Benito Mussolini from the hands of the Badoglio regime in near future, so the present failure in this respect made them dumbfounded. Not only the Italian and Chungking issues, but even the prearranged plan of campaign in general have come under the necessity of being renovated in the present circumstances.

"Churchill was to vauntingly speak in the House of Commons upon his return to London about the fighting situation surrounding the surrender of the Badoglio regime, but the recent development is reported to have nullified his program.

"The general public of America and Britain learned through the radio or newspapers about the completion of preparations in Africa and London about the coming into their hands of Il Duce as war prisoner in near future, but hearing the latest report they were greatly disappointed, and are now sharply criticizing the anti-Axis war strategy."

Kimura in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, September 15.—Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, a member of the Supreme War Council, arrived here Tuesday and called on General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army, and Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo. Today he paid a visit to the Imperial Palace.

Poor Yankee Showing In Pacific War Hit

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—"The United States has failed to concentrate sufficient efforts on the Pacific Front. Anti-Axis nations are still underestimating Japan's fighting strength. Japan remains a formidable enemy. Nevertheless, American and Australian forces are continuing struggle against Japan with limited material and arms." So declared Senator Albert B. Chandler, Democrat from Kentucky, in a radio address delivered at Sydney on Monday, it is reported from Sydney.

Chandler arrived in Sydney recently from New Delhi by air together with four other Senators on a military inspection tour.

Senator James M. Mead, Democrat from New York, declared in his broadcast that the United States navy is already actively engaged in operations as a vanguard of the offensive against Japan. "Anti-Axis forces," he said, "will shortly launch simultaneous offensives against Japan from Burma and Australia."

Meanwhile, Senator Ralph O. Brewster, Republican from Maine, stated that as a result of Italy's surrender, the war situation in the Southwestern Pacific area is expected to be intensified very soon.

Aussie Butchers on Strike

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—Australian Premier John Curtin ordered 11,000 workers of slaughter houses, who are on a strike, to return to work today by exercising the new authority given him by the Government to end strikes in important war industries, according to Sydney reports.

Turkey Detains Italians

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 15.—About 300 Italian officers and officials, stationed at Rhodes, who arrived at the southwestern coast of Anatolia, Turkey, today were detained by the Turkish authorities, according to international law, it is reported from Ankara.

Il Duce to Control New Gov't

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—Duce Benito Mussolini has decided to directly undertake the supervision and control of the new Fascist National Government in his capacity as leader of the new Government, according to a report from Berlin.

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